

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15th, 1931

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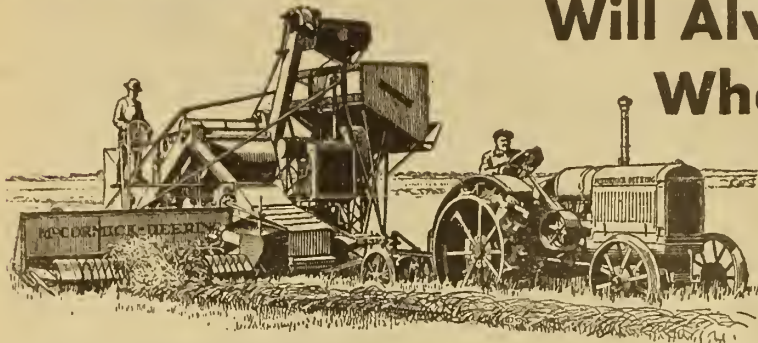
"The Only Way"



First Farmer (at Plow): "Things look pretty hopeless with prices of everything we have to sell where they are. I guess we'll just have to stick around and watch them getting worse until maybe the big men who run the financial system to suit themselves feel sorry about the way things are and do something for us."

Second Farmer: "Why wait? There is nobody to save us but ourselves. That's what the U.F.A. Convention Manifesto said, and that's the truth. We've got to save *ourselves*. It's **THE ONLY WAY**. And we can do it. One thing we can do is to get together in our U.F.A. Locals and District and Constituency Associations and organize to buy co-operatively the things we must have. Binder twine, for instance—we've got to have that if we get a crop to cut. If we co-operate in buying we can make the few dollars we get for our products go a whole lot further. Of course that's not everything. The whole of this present competitive system's wrong and it's got to be changed. We've got big things to do where the laws are made; and we've elected our own men—honest, able men—to represent us there, and they are fighting for a new economic and financial system that will bring justice to all. While they're doing their job we can help ourselves and we can help them to help us, if we put this thing over good and strong. Let's all join forces in the U.F.A. Co-operatives!"

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1831 CENTENNIAL 1931

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EDITORIAL

WHEAT BOARD A NATIONAL NECESSITY

As to the urgent need for the creation of a Dominion Wheat Board to handle the crop of 1931 there is complete unanimity of opinion among the Governments, Farmers' Organizations and Co-operative Grain Marketing Organizations of the three Prairie Provinces.

The present period is one of national emergency; and the problem of the present season demands national action as the essential means to its solution. That, we believe, must be the conclusion of all who have realized its nature. It is to be hoped that a national Wheat Board will be brought into being as the outcome of the forthcoming conference at Ottawa, which, as announced on page 20, Premier Bennett has promised.

* * *

NEW CHAPTER IN CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

As the sequel to negotiations which have been in progress since the Annual Convention, definite arrangements have now been made for the handling of binder twine for U.F.A. Locals and District and Constituency Associations through the U.F.A. Central Office. As announced on page 4 of this issue, details of the plan adopted have been forwarded to all Locals, and the Central Office is now in a position to arrange orders.

Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Co-operative Association, upon which the new U.F.A. Co-operatives in process of organization are being modelled, has already decided to take advantage of the facilities provided by Central Office in purchasing twine this year, and enquiries received from many districts indicate

a widespread interest in the plan and a determination to make use of the new service which has been placed at the disposal of the membership throughout the Province.

The launching of the new undertaking marks, we believe, the opening of a new chapter in consumer co-operation in Alberta, upon the later pages of which may be recorded the establishment by many Provincial Constituency and District Associations of the U.F.A., of purchasing associations for the handling of bulk commodities.

* * *

WELCOME RAINFALL

Even though prices remain disastrously low, the recent rains in many parts of the West have come as welcome relief from the distressing experience of drought. Never has rain been watched for more eagerly in these districts, and never has it been more welcome.

* * *

TO ABSORB 5 CENTS ON FREIGHT RATES

Mr. Bennett announced in his budget speech that the country would absorb five cents a bushel on the cost of freight on wheat of the 1931 crop exported from the Prairies. If this amount can be passed on to the producer in Canada's most depressed industry it will prove of considerable benefit to the Western farmers. The total cost, as Mr. Bennett pointed out, is hardly likely to exceed \$10,000,000. We have no doubt that the Prime Minister is actuated in this matter by a genuine desire to help agriculture. But further and much larger measures are required to meet the present crisis. The marketing problem remains unsolved, and the action taken in respect to freight rates should be followed by action on a national scale to assist in its solution. We are satisfied that the creation of a Wheat Board is at the moment Canada's most urgent need.

* * *

MILLIONAIRES AND INCOME TAX

It must be said that the budget as a whole is a thing of shreds and patches, some of which are rather ugly. That a time of grave distress and unemployment, when the average citizen is suffering a severe shrinkage of income, and farmers are receiving for their products less than the cost of production, should be chosen by the Government to cut off large slices from the taxes paid by Canada's super-rich, is astounding. Every citizen who has an income of \$150,000 per year or more will receive a reduction in income taxation. The Canadian whose income is half a million dollars will pay

(Continued on page 22)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

U.F.A. Completes Plans for Purchase of Binder Twine for Members on Province-wide Basis

Prepared to Accept Orders from District and Constituency Associations or from Locals Direct—First Fruits of Plan to Organize Alberta Farmers' Purchasing Power in Respect to Bulk Commodities

AS the first fruits of the campaign of the U.F.A. Board and Executive for the consolidation of the purchasing power of the farm people in respect to bulk commodities, the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee announces the completion of plans as a result of which the U.F.A. Central Office is now in a position to accept orders for binder twine from U.F.A. Locals, or from U.F.A. District or Constituency Co-operatives where such are actually functioning.

Immediate action to deal with orders for twine has been made possible as the result of the conclusion, early in June, of negotiations which have been proceeding for some months past. A circular to U.F.A. Locals throughout the Province, containing detailed information in regard to the arrangements made, has been sent out within the past few days, by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President, and members of the Association are advised to consult their Local secretaries in regard thereto.

The decision to proceed in this matter by direct contact with the Locals, irrespective of their present connection or otherwise with U.F.A. District or Provincial Constituency Co-operative Asso-

ciations, organized or in process of organization, is due to the necessity to deal with it in the most expeditious manner possible. Where the organization of District or Constituency Co-operatives, formed on a U.F.A. membership basis as in Coronation, is sufficiently advanced to enable the new associations to handle twine for their member Locals, the Locals are advised to proceed through these regional associations. But in other cases, Locals are advised to send their orders to the U.F.A. Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary.

The plans have been formulated by the Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A., with the approval of the Executive.

of its Locals, and a centralization of the buying power of the Associations and Constituencies of the Province seems to us to make it possible to establish connections that would be otherwise unobtainable.

By confining our activities to bulk goods in car lots no inconvenience has been met in getting our requirements, and no capital or investments in stocks or facilities have been assumed. With the building of facilities comes the question of purchasing and carrying goods in advance of sales and most losses in co-operative activities can be traced to those sources.

We are endeavoring to build securely and soundly. Locals are getting experience and the groundwork is being done for what we hope will be a decided advance in consumers' co-operation when the Central U.F.A. Board get their plan in action.

Five Vital Principles

We have found the following principles vital to us:

- (1) Activities confined to U.F.A. membership.
- (2) Avoid shelf goods and warehouses; if these are necessary require the service from the source of supply.
- (3) Deal only on cash basis. We have what those who have goods to offer require and our duty is to furnish the cash on delivery to the Locals.
- (4) Deal through the Central buying arrangement. The reasons for this are apparent and it is necessary if full strength is to be acquired.
- (5) Bulk goods allow a wide field for work, are easily handled and by sticking to these lines troubles will be avoided.

We have followed the principles outlined, and as our set-up is being used largely as a model I have taken this opportunity to pass them to the farmers elsewhere.

In accordance with the fourth principle mentioned above, our board, at a meeting last week, unanimously decided to order Holland twine for its members this year through the U.F.A. Central Office, instead of acting in this matter as an individual constituency association as was necessarily done last season.

Organization Plans for New Co-ops.

While the plans of the Co-operative Committee of the U.F.A. for the purchase of binder twine on a Province-wide scale, are being carried into effect, the work of organizing U.F.A. Constituency and District Co-operatives is being vigorously carried on in many parts of the Province—north, south, east and west. Below

(Continued on page 20)

Coronation Constituency Co-operative Welcomes Action by U.F.A.

Five Essential Principles in Organization of New Co-operatives

By C. A. FAWCETT, Consort, Manager Coronation Constituency U. F. A. Co-operative Association

The Coronation Constituency Co-operative is the model upon which the new U.F.A. Co-operatives are now being formed. The article by Mr. Fawcett will therefore be found of the greatest interest and value to those who are undertaking the responsibility of organization in other constituencies or districts.—Editor.

When the board of Coronation Constituency Association of the U.F.A. first decided to incorporate their organization under the Co-operative Associations Act early in 1930 they had in view the creation of a unit for consumers' co-operation that could ultimately be woven into an organization much larger and more effective, consisting of an association of constituencies and district organizations united through the U.F.A.

While this objective was kept constantly in view in all our organization work, we of course had no idea of whether our conception of a logical set-up would appeal to the U.F.A. organization elsewhere. We felt confident that the simplicity and proven practicability of our basis would command recognition in time. It has been, therefore, most gratifying to see with what efficiency and enthusiasm

the U.F.A. Executive and *The U.F.A.* paper are supplying the necessary leadership in organizing consumers' co-operatives.

The number of associations already in the process of formation is a tribute to this direction. One is encouraged in the hope that the U.F.A. has at last embarked upon an important activity which will supply the common denominator upon which all farmers may agree and unite—Consumers Co-operation kept within and controlled by the U. F. A. It will never then be possible to say, as has truthfully been stated in regard to other creations of the parent organization: "The U. F. A. has been the victim of its own successes."

In the operation of our organization in Coronation we feel encouraged that enhanced savings and benefits will accrue to the membership through the increased bargaining power that will be available when the various Associations and Constituencies are united.

To Centralize Our Buying Power

The Local's buying power is stronger than that of one of its members. The Constituency is stronger than one

Some Features of the Budget Proposals

Canada's Deficit of \$83,844,358—Tariff Increases—New Excise Tax—Five Cents per Bus. on Wheat Freight Rates to be Absorbed by Government—Income Tax Peculiarities



By D. M. KENNEDY, M.P.

THE most outstanding event of the past two weeks in Parliament (I am writing this on June 4th) was the presentation of the budget on June 1st. There were other interesting matters, such as the debate on butter imports from Australia and New Zealand, government by order-in-council (introduced by Henri Bourassa in a speech that dealt with Canadian relations with Russia) and many other questions equally interesting and important, but which must be left out of an article such as this, due to lack of space.

I am well aware that the budget proposals have already been widely advertised in the press and, to some, much of this article will be repetition. Yet I think it worth while to call attention to some matters of importance in the proposals.

The speech was a long one and took fully two hours and a half to deliver. It contained a lot of statistical information not usually given in budget speeches. There was a popular demand five to ten years ago for simplified budgets. The Ministers of Finance, "Fielding" and "Robb", responded by shortening the budget speeches, but of course gave less information.

Deficit of \$83,844,358

Bennett's effort of Monday last, bristled with figures, giving sources of revenue and details of expenditures, statements of imports and exports, Canada's debt, her active and non-active assets, financial relations between the Dominion and the banks, and country and the Canadian National Railways. Anyone who goes through this part of the speech and still believes that it is possible to show the financial position of Canada in a simplified statement which anyone can grasp at a glance, has a rather elaborate idea of simplicity. The financial statement made in the budget speech is clear and well worth study. There was a large deficit. It amounted to \$83,844,358. That is the difference between total revenues and total expenditures. It is estimated that there would be a deficit of \$105,337,828 in the year 1931-32 without increasing taxes, and it is proposed to levy additional taxes to bring in, on the volume of business similar to 1930-31, \$94,000,000.

Tariff Increases

First, we have tariff increases. There is not the allround general tariff increase that was expected in some quarters.

There is an increase in the intermediate and general tariff schedules on some two hundred items. The most of these tariff items are items dealing with agricultural products, coal, steel and a few textile products. This is an attempt to apply the principle of protection to the basic and primary industries by means of the customs tariff.

Mr. Bennett defined his policy to assist Canadian business at home and abroad as follows:

"So far as this Party is concerned, it directs and will continue to direct, its operations from three angles: First, we believe that we have been entrusted with great resources which it is our duty to develop to the greatest possible extent; Secondly, that Canadians are entitled

to carry on that development, enjoying an equal opportunity with the other peoples of the world engaged in the development of their respective countries; and, Thirdly, that Canadians are entitled to fair competition in carrying forward that development. We meet the last requirement by dumping legislation; we meet the second requirement by tariff legislation; and we meet the first requirement by the courage and enterprise of our people."

In discussing the textile schedule increases, he stated:

"We propose to see that there shall be no increase in price, but that the Canadian industries shall have an opportunity to compete fairly with their competitors."

Bill No. 47, an act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Board, got its first reading on May 15th. This bill provides for the investigation, among other things, of "all conditions and factors which affect or enter into the cost of production and the price to consumers in Canada."

In the budget resolutions there is provision for enquiry 'whenever the Governor-in-Council deems it to be in the

public interest to enquire," and provides for remedies in case consumers are being exploited by help of the tariff.

The Government's policy is definitely one of regulated protection. Experience, only, can show how fair this will be to all classes.

The sales tax is increased from one per cent to four per cent. Conservatives, when in Opposition, often said the sales tax should be wiped out, but the need for revenue is definite and world conditions (in this case—depression) have a way of over-riding all promises and pledges, pre-election or otherwise, of either Governments or Opposition. Governments are as definitely dependent on general economic conditions as any of us.

Excise Tax on Imports

A special excise tax of one per cent is to be levied on all imports, free or dutiable, and a one cent tax on letters. We are back to three cent postage on all letters except "drop" letters, and a two cent tax will be required on all cheques.

A great deal of discussion has taken place in recent years on treaties—especially treaties under which butter was imported to Canada under the low rates of duty. (Butter is a slippery subject, but after seeing the way the agricultural estimates were held up by the butter question, one feels it can be "sticky" on occasion).

Mr. Bennett defined the Government's attitude to treaties as follows:

"These trade treaties exist for the purpose of extending trade and commerce on mutually advantageous terms."

He quoted with approval the words of the President of the United States Steel Corporation to the National Foreign Trade Convention on May 28th:

"It is a sound economic principle to sell in markets where the product is needed for consumption and where there is no surplus of the same commodity."

and said by way of comment:

"The foreign trade of Canada can be built up, just as Mr. Farrell said, by making our arrangements with countries which have to have what we produce and which do not come into competition with the surplus they themselves produce in their own countries."

In the present world of over-production, this general theory is likely to be severely qualified in actual practice and application. It does bring out, however, one difficulty in making treaties that arises where the countries concerned have exportable surpluses of similar products.

To Absorb 5c on Wheat Freight Costs

A proposal to help the wheat farmers is put in these words:

"We propose to provide that the freight rates shall be adjusted by this country absorbing five cents per bushel on all wheat that is exported of the crop of this year."

Five cents a bushel on three hundred million bushels of export grain will amount to fifteen million dollars.

An additional \$1,800,000 is appropriated for assistance to the coal industry



D. M. KENNEDY, M.P.

to help pay freight bills and enable Canadian coal to find new markets in Canada.

The automobile tariffs are increased on cars over \$1200, and used automobiles will be prohibited entry to Canada.

Income Tax Amendments

The proposed amendments to the income tax have caused a good deal of comment and probably in the debate will be more fiercely assailed than any other proposed change.

The following comparative table has been worked out by the *Ottawa Citizen*

and appears in the issue of June 3rd:

Total Income	Old Tax	New Tax
\$ 4,000	\$ 16	\$ 5
5,000	32	20
6,000	56	45
7,000	88	80
8,000	128	125
9,000	176	180
10,000	232	245
15,000	632	720
20,000	1,232	1,445
25,000	2,024	2,420
30,000	2,880	3,625

50,000	6,704	8,625
75,000	12,384	14,875
100,000	19,064	21,125
150,000	34,544	33,625
200,000	51,496	46,125
250,000	69,072	58,625
300,000	87,048	71,125
400,000	124,200	96,125
500,000	162,952	121,125
700,000	242,928	171,125
1,000,000	362,928	246,125

The corporation rate is increased from eight to ten per cent. These income tax changes are estimated to produce an additional \$9,500,000 in revenue.

Thirteenth Conference of Alberta Farm Young People

By the U.F.W.A. Executive

The thirteenth conference of the Junior U.F.A. or Farm Young People's Week opened in the University of Alberta on June 4th, with an attendance of one hundred and thirty-two—almost twice as many boys as girls.

The delegates began to arrive at the University on Wednesday afternoon, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Hepburn, Convener of Young People's Work, and other members of the U.F.W.A. Executive.

Welcomed to the University

On Thursday morning all assembled in Convocation Hall for the commencement of a week's interesting program. Here they were welcomed on behalf of the University by Professor Corbett, who stated that during the thirteen years that the Conference had been held some two thousand had been in attendance.

Mr. Corbett dwelt very briefly on conditions in the Province today, and referred to the necessary sacrifices made that the delegates might be able to attend the conference, and he asked that the young people make every effort to get the full benefit of the week's program. He also said that as the University is a State University and belongs to the people, all its facilities are at the service of the young men and women of the Province. The speaker said that the most important thing to be got from the Conference was the friendships the young people would make, and he hoped they would be many and lasting. He urged the young people to make use of the opportunity of obtaining knowledge from the nationally known men of the University, who would speak to them, and also to obey the rules of the University during their week's visit.

Girls' Courses Begin

Following this, the girls were addressed by Miss Montgomery, and were finally separated into groups. One group, under the capable leadership of Miss M. Patrick, began their course in table planning and decoration. Too much cannot be said of this course. Beginning with the subject of linens, Miss Patrick displayed the various qualities and styles of linens used for setting a table for formal and informal meals, and also showed various services of china, silver and table decorations for the proper setting of a table. Methods of serving were demonstrated by the girls.

Another group under the direction of Miss Hulett received their first lesson

in home nursing. The first session dealt with bed making (1) In the private home. (2) the Fowler bed. (3) the Klondike bed. Of this course, too, only the finest commendation can be made.

Miss McIntyre lectured to another group on Individuality in Clothing. This was discussed under the following heads: Correct Carriage, Suitability of Dress, and the Effect of Suitable Hats and Accessories. This was supplemented by fashion display.

Plant Pathology

While the girls were taking these courses, the boys under Mr. Cameron were taken to the plant pathology laboratory, where Dr. Henry gave a lecture on plant diseases, dealing largely with the two varieties of smut, covered or bunt, and loose smut. The boys learned in what manner the smut spores germinate and take root on wheat kernels. Covered smut is most prevalent in the Province, but is more easily controlled by the use of copper carbonate and formaldehyde. The boys were then shown rust spores and their development on the common

barberry plant of the southern states. These spores are easily blown north by the wind during the months of July and August and settle on the wheat fields of the prairies.

Under the direction of Mr. Johnson the boys were taken to the fields and shown experiments on crop rotation, and the breeding of different varieties of grains, especially wheat, in order to get an early variety which is of high protein and has good baking qualities.

On Thursday evening, the delegates to the Junior Conference listened to the very interesting addresses given by Dr. W. G. Carpenter, Principal of the Calgary Technical School, who brought greetings from the Department of Education, and Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A. Mr. Priestley outlined the opportunities which are open to all members of the Junior U.F.A., and urged the young people to take advantage of these in order that they might broaden their vision and become better citizens.

J. F. Andrew, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, brought greetings

(Continued on page 7)

Fruits of Two Decades of Progress in U.F.A. Movement

High Quality of Young Agricultural Leaders Revealed During Never-to-be-Forgotten Week

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY, Vice-President

Significant fruits of the organization and progress of the U.F.A. movement during the past two decades were to be seen at the Farm Young People's Conference held at the University of Alberta during the first and second weeks of this month. Over 80 young men averaging about 20 years and nearly 50 young women around the age of 18 or 20, were guests at the University, taking instructions from Agricultural experts and lectures in Household Economics; also in more cultural subjects, such as history and literature; participating in public speaking contests; organizing impromptu concerts; visiting places of interest in the industrial, commercial and legislative life of the city; absorbing the atmosphere of our central institution of learning, with its beauty of shrubs and trees and flowers and green campus on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

These young people, gathered from points ranging all the way from the Peace River to the areas around Lethbridge and from near the Saskatchewan boundary to west of Sylvan Lake, enjoyed a week that will never be forgotten. Without doubt they will return to their local communities enthused at the possibilities of life in Alberta and more loyal than ever to the Junior U.F.A. and the parent organization which assisted in making their Conference so great a success.

The parents and U.F.A. workers throughout Alberta who have denied themselves in order that these 130 young citizens might have this splendid opportunity will be proud to know that all who heard and saw them were impressed with the quality of our young agricultural leaders, and particularly with the seriousness and ability with which they discussed current questions.

Alberta Farm Young People at the University, June, 1931



FARM YOUNG PEOPLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6)

from the Department of Agriculture. He stated that education in agriculture is taking a very prominent place in the Province, and reminded the young people of the training that is offered them through the Schools of Agriculture.

One outstanding feature of this short course for Farm Young People is the period of Morning Thoughts under the guidance of D. E. Cameron.

Another interesting part of the program was the visit to the Geological Museum.

On Friday, Mr. Corbett gave lectures on history on the second and third year students.

Dr. Mallock spoke on "Experimental Milling and Baking," and Drs. Fryer and Henry lectured on "Forage Crops and Rotations" to the boys. The girls listened to lectures on Household Economics and Home Nursing. Miss Montgomery discussed Reading for Pleasure with second and third year students.

Grain Judging Contest

From 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. the Grain Judging Contest took place. Thirty-seven boys entered this contest. The winners were Ian Cameron, of Elnora, Harvey Lunn, Waskataneau and Dave Silver, Huxley. Honorable mention was given to Cyril Proctor, Waskatenau and Harold Clayton, Calgary.

On Friday evening nine boys and three girls took part in the Public Speaking Contest held in Convocation Hall. There was a marked improvement in the speeches given this year. First prize was won by the Junior U.F.A. President, Francis Fry. Second prize went to Harvey Lunn, Waskatenau and third prize to Dorothy Warr, also of Waskatenau. While the judges were considering the points of contestants, the young people were entertained by the I. H. C. film "Romance of the Reaper," which they enjoyed very much:

Commend Work of U.F.A. Group

Namaka-Gleichen District Have Good Convention—Vice-President Speaks

A very enthusiastic and well attended meeting of the Namaka U.F.A. District Association was held on Wednesday, June 3rd, at Dalemead, when Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, gave a most interesting and instructive address on U.F.A. matters and Charles Hornstra "one of our young men in the U.F.A. work," gave a splendid address on John Bright and the economic history of England in the period when he was a leading figure, states T. Thorssen, secretary, in a report of the meeting.

"Mr. Priestley covered a wide field of matters of outstanding interest," states Mr. Thorssen, "stressing the spirit of friendship and co-operation in local affairs by the U.F.A.; the strength that we have maintained in the Alberta Legislature and Parliament at Ottawa; the need for concentrated study of the subject of financial reform; the need for the development of co-operative buying on account of the prevailing duplication of services for which agriculture cannot afford to pay; and the reasons why in some quarters co-operation is opposed."

Commend Work at Ottawa

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved that this meeting of the Namaka-Gleichen District Association U.F.A. assembled on June 3rd, 1931, at Dalemead, does commend the steady and persistent presentation of agricultural conditions in Alberta made by members of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa and does express its conviction that those representations were made with due regard to all the facts.

We further express our surprise that the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, himself a citizen of our Province, should make a statement to the effect that there was no hardship being exper-

ienced when men have not gone contrary to economic law.

We respectfully draw his attention to the fact that many thousands of farmers who have followed methods approved by agricultural and governmental authorities for a lifetime are facing difficulties and burdens of debt from which there can be no escape despite their most earnest efforts. The volume of unemployment in our cities is striking evidence of the fact that the troubles and difficulties of the farming community are being increasingly reflected in the entire life of the Province.

Farm Women's Rest Week

U.F.W.A. Locals are requested to arrange for a large delegation to Farm Women's Rest Week at Olds, July 13th to 17th.

Correction—Red Deer Conference Date

The date announced on page 12 for Red Deer U.F.W.A. Summer Conference has been changed to the 17th, the last day of the Farm Women's Rest Week: Olds U.F.W.A. will entertain delegates and visitors to tea. A charge of 35c will be made for lunch.

A Farm Women's Conference

A Farm Women's Conference will be held at Rossington on July 8th, when it is expected that George MacLachlan, M.L.A., and other well-known speakers will be present. The Conference will begin at 12 sharp. Tea and coffee will be served. Members are asked to bring lunch.

Mrs. Violet E. Davis, secretary of Craigmyle U.F.W.A., in a recent letter gives an interesting account of the record of the Local in 1930. Members, of whom there were 25, paid \$1 dues, the balance being raised by the Local. The Local uses the program sent from Central Office.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

"Agriculture today is the one unsheltered industry," declared Dean W. A. Irwin, professor of economics in Washington College, Topeka, Kansas, addressing the annual FARM convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association. His remarks were meant for American REVOLT consumption, but they have considerable interest for people who live on this side of the line as well.

"The Kansas farmer," he said, "is carrying the burden of an antiquated system of taxation; a system at least 40 years behind the times. Eighty-three of every \$100 raised in Kansas by taxation is furnished by the land. The farmer is buying in a protected market and is selling in an unprotected market, in the face of withering opposition from countries better situated economically to produce cheaper than he can.

"Added to these is the fact that his plant is not only over-expanded but over-capitalized, while his markets have disappeared since the return of European agriculture and the appearance of insuperable tariff barriers.

"You fellows who are swearing at the Government because it is in business—and this Government is in business to a greater extent than ever before—might as well remember this: The Government is going to stay in business, whether you like it or not, in order that this unprotected class shall have a measure of protection. This \$500,000,000 revolving fund may go, but another like sum will be voted, if necessary, and then another, and the business will go on as the dole has in England, because it's cheaper than a revolution."

* * *

In discussing the report of the Stamp Commission investigating future trading in grain, the Canadian Pool broadcast of June 5th says:

"The Winnipeg Free Press states 'a further important reservation in the findings of the Commission lies in the statement that the normal working of the futures system cannot be judged by its operation in abnormal times.' This is a fair enough statement, and one which should apply equally to the operations of the Pool co-operative marketing system. One of the chief arguments used these days against the Pool is to the effect that it has not shown itself capable of functioning smoothly when faced by abnormally bad conditions. The critics say: 'The Pool is a fair-weather organization, but when times are bad it falls down. Therefore it is not a good thing.' But it is no more fair to adopt this line of reasoning against the Pool system than it is to adopt it against the futures system. The evidence is plentiful and obvious to show that the speculative system collapsed last year and failed to provide its accustomed services as a cushion and as a barometer of world conditions of supply and demand. It failed to just as great a degree as did the pooling system. But the Stamp Commission says the futures system cannot be fairly judged upon its exhibition last year. Undoubtedly this will be good news to those who are ardent advocates of the open-market system of marketing. By all the rules, these same people should now be gracious enough to admit that what is fair for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander and that, therefore, it is unfair to judge the Wheat Pool upon its showing during the frightfully difficult conditions of the past year. If the report of the Stamp Commission can be regarded as an alibi for the failure of the futures system with respect to the years 1929 to 1931, surely, by all that is logical and fair, that same alibi must be extended to the Pool system which also faced most abnormal conditions. Perhaps from now on we shall hear no more talk about the Pool being obnoxious because it is a fair-weather instrument.

THE STAMP REPORT

* * *

Looking over the world wheat situation, the *London Times* says: "The Government of every wheat importing nation in Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, is resolved to keep its wheat farmers on the land; and by tariffs—in some cases at the present level of wheat, reaching a level of 100 and even 200 per cent—prohibitions, and milling quotas, the internal price is maintained at a figure remunerative to the home grower."

Harris Turner, who established *The Western Producer*, Saskatoon, eight years ago, is severing his connection with that newspaper. In the June 11th issue of *The Producer* Mr. Turner says:

"With this issue, the first editor of *The Western Producer* takes his leave. Personal reasons have made it imperative for me to relinquish the office which I have endeavored to fill during a most interesting period in the development of the farm movement in Western Canada. At all times we have kept before us the ideal of co-operation. All our resources have been expended in endeavoring to unite the farmers of the West, and particularly of Saskatchewan, into a loyal co-operative body, strong in the co-operative faith, imbued with the restless ambition to carry on the struggle for economic liberty and an unflagging recognition of the essential righteousness of the farmers' cause, and buoyed up with unquenchable hope in their ultimate success. Within the past two years the path of those who have been with us in the great rebellion against reactionary forces has been beset with difficulties, until now it seems that we must be enveloped by that darkest hour which precedes the dawn. Let me say that in this critical hour I still feel that the doctrine which has been preached by *The Western Producer* for the past eight years is eternally sound. I still feel that whatever the outcome of the present depressing facts may be, the ultimate effect will be the emergence of a better system of economic life: they lead logically to an acceptance of full co-operation as the only safe and permanent foundation upon which to build a healthy social structure. The progress made by Canadian farmers since they set forth on the crusade eight years ago cannot be lost. In a world of upheaval it has sustained some severe shocks and the mists of uncertainty and adversity have clouded the clear vision of many of those who felt, two years ago, that the goal of success was within reach, but the heart of the movement is beating with a determined rhythm, and the present reverses must surely once more give place to progressive advances once again. It is with these thoughts in mind and with the hope that *The Western Producer*, under its new auspices, may flourish as the mouthpiece of the indomitable spirit of the Canadian farmer that I regretfully say 'au revoir' to the readers, friends and supporters of *The Western Producer*."

HARRIS TURNER SAYS GOODBYE

* * *

ALBERTA POOL CUT-OFF

The cut-off date for the 1930-31 Pool has been fixed for July 15th. All wheat delivered at country points in wagon-load lots or carload lots billed out of country points on or before that date will be included in the 1930-31 pool. Those desirous of delivering 1930 wheat to next year's pool may deliver after that date.

* * *

Now that the Stamp Commission has declared in favor of futures trading in grain we may expect to find Soviet Russia establishing a grain exchange at Leningrad.

* * *

The Italian Government has taken steps to aid Italian wheat growers. A decree goes into effect on June 20th making it obligatory for millers to use a certain percentage of domestic wheat.

* * *

A request for the appointment of a receiver for one of the large chain farms in Kansas suggests that success and profit in big scale farming are not so sure, says *The Nebraska Farmer*. Moreover, that paper adds, when one purpose of a chain farming corporation is to put over a big stock selling campaign, as some are said to be doing, its downfall is certain.

* * *

During the month of May shipments of Canadian wheat totalled 31,509,803 bushels. These are the heaviest shipments during any month in the crop year. Canadian wheat in store at May 31 was 132½ million bushels as compared with 147 million bushels at the same date the previous year.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

The U.S.S.R. and World Wheat Exports

(From Economic Review of the Soviet Union)

The Soviet delegation at the world grain conference, which opened in London on May 18th, consisted of I. E. Lubimov, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Trade; S. G. Bron, Trade Representative in Great Britain, and A. A. Kissin, representative of the consumers' co-operatives.

I. E. Lubimov, chairman of the Soviet delegation, addressed the conference on May 21st. He stated that wheat production in the U.S.S.R. last year totalled 29,500,000 tons, of which 23,400,000 were consumed within the country, leaving a surplus of 6,100,000 tons. Toward the beginning of the new sowing campaign the quantity of wheat exported from last year's crop totalled 3,500,000 tons.

The prospects for the present year were for a sown area of 12,600,000 hectares (31,120,000 acres) of winter wheat, and for 29,700,000 hectares (73,360,000 acres) of spring wheat. The total area under wheat this year is expected to be at least 42,000,000 hectares (104,000,000 acres). The total wheat crop is expected to reach 36,500,000 tons. The state and collective farms, together with the system of planned economy and the use of modern machinery, have made it possible for the Soviet Union to produce a high quality of grain at a cost of production lower than that of a number of other countries, according to Mr. Lubimov.

Acreage Reduction Unacceptable

Excerpts from the statement of the Soviet delegation, as given in the press, follow: Yesterday, in the general discussion, representatives of the United States, Australia and the Danube countries submitted a number of definite proposals for regulating the grain market. The chief proposal for the solution of this problem, according to the chairman of the United States delegation, was a reduction in the area under cultivation. I must declare, as far as our country is concerned, that this is unacceptable.

It seems to us advisable to allow each country to decide for itself whether to curtail production of agricultural commodities, particularly wheat. As far as the U.S.S.R. is concerned, other countries can only be interested in the extent of its wheat exports and sales abroad.

From the announcements of the delegates, it is manifest that one of the principal solutions for the regulation of wheat exports is fixing definite export quotas. Such a proposal seems to us an acceptable basis, if certain reservations and guarantees are provided.

When deciding this question, it is necessary to take into consideration the vital interests of our country. In the foreign trade balance of the U.S.S.R. the export of wheat before the war and during last year, in contradistinction to the importance of wheat exports to some other countries, occupied and occupies at the present time a most important position and is one of the principal sources of payment for its imports.

Doubtless it would be correct if the quota for the U.S.S.R. were based on the quantity of wheat exported before the war. At the same time, I think it necessary to emphasize that the establishment of a scheme based on quotas can be

acceptable only in case the largest wheat exporting countries will participate in the proposed scheme.

Some delegates put forward a proposal for the establishment of minimum prices for wheat. Taking into consideration relations with the consuming countries as well as the interests of the large mass of consumers, we consider the establishment of fixed prices, even if minimum, as unacceptable.

Finances Must Be Guaranteed

We fully adhere to the proposal of some delegations on the distribution of wheat exports by months and quarters in the course of a year. But the conference must recognize, on the other hand, that, in so far as wheat represents one of the main sources for covering our liabilities in connection with our imports and in view of the exceptional financial regimen established by international banking and capital for the U.S.S.R., adequate credits for the financing of those quantities of wheat which in consequence of the agreement may be kept in stocks within the U.S.S.R., must be guaranteed to the U.S.S.R. The wheat stocks in the U.S.S.R. in this connection can serve as security for credits granted to the U.S.S.R.

* * *

In connection with the problem of regulating world wheat exports, it may be of interest to present the views of the Soviet delegation at the preliminary world wheat conference, held at Rome, at the end of March and the beginning of April.

Russian Domestic Demand

Prof. Leon Kritsman, the Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. and head of the Soviet delegation at the Rome conference, addressed the conference on the opening day and made a concluding speech on April 2. Another member of the delegation, A. A. Kissin, also addressed the conference. A brief summary of Prof. Kritsman's speeches was published in the *Economic Review* of May 1st (page 210). Other portions are given below:

The tremendous growth of our industry necessitates a considerable increase in agricultural production, which basically relies on the domestic market, and on the considerable growth in domestic demand for agricultural products. In document No. 1, presented by the International Institute of Agriculture to the members of the Conference, there are data showing that during the five years, 1925-1929, as compared with the five pre-war years, 1909-1913, the population of the U.S.S.R. increased about 14 per cent (the proportion of urban and rural population being stable), while the domestic demand for wheat increased almost 30 per cent and for rye more than 20 per cent.

The growth of the internal demand both for the means of production as well as for consumers' goods is considerable in our country, where, as you know, there is now no unemployment and where annually millions of workers are being brought into our expanding industries and other activities. Hence, those problems at present so acute in all other

parts of the world do not arise in our country.

Our orders for equipment are almost the only examples of increase in demand on the foreign market under the present conditions of the world economic crisis. Our exports, especially grain, which are the means of payment for our imports, and depend to a great extent on the results of the harvest, encounter marketing difficulties besides those caused by the decline in prices, although our grain exports are far below the pre-war level. To these difficulties are added the measures directed against our exports by various Governments and the financial organizations of certain countries, which increase the disorganization of the markets, especially of the grain market.

The Soviet delegation is prepared to consider proposals aimed at the improvement of this situation, which are acceptable from the economic and financial point of view. However, the Soviet Government regards as absolutely unacceptable measures of a preferential nature, intended to establish exceptional conditions for certain European grain exporting countries.

Outlines Soviet Attitude

Excerpts from Mr. Kissin's speech follow: I should like to dwell on some of the proposals which were made in the course of the debates at this Conference. The first question concerns the reduction of the wheat area, or an undertaking not to expand the acreage under wheat. We are in agreement with the point of view expressed by the head of the Italian Government as to the inadvisability of a general reduction of the sown area and we agree likewise with the viewpoint of the chairman of the German delegation about the impossibility of adopting uniform measures for all countries. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we emphatically refuse to give any undertaking whatsoever in this respect.

This attitude of the Soviet Union is determined least of all by considerations relating to its exports. Any limitation of the sown area in our country would be a menace to its most vital interests, in view of the considerable growth in population amounting annually to about 4 million—equivalent to about twice the increase in the population of the rest of Europe—and the increasing prosperity of the workers in our country and the consequent improvement in their standard of living. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has undertaken the task of creating a cattle-raising and poultry industry on a scale calculated to cover completely the increasing demand of our people, so that we cannot even entertain any proposal aimed at reducing the sown area. On the other hand, we fully appreciate the fact that some exporting countries have to take into consideration the specific difficulties with which they are faced and may be compelled to adopt measures of such a nature.

I shall now refer to the question of credits, the importance of which, for the purpose of improving the organization of agriculture and of marketing, has been stressed by many delegates. In this connection I should like to refer to the utterances of the first Italian delegate,

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Acerbo, who emphasized the importance of the satisfactory organization of agricultural credits for marketing and of the distribution of agricultural products.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I should like to make it clear that the possibility of marketing our agricultural produce in a way that would correspond more closely to the seasonal demand depends to a great extent on the satisfactory financing of this section of our exports. This consideration ought to be of a certain interest also to the representatives of other exporting countries. From this point of view we are prepared to co-operate with other exporting and importing countries with regard to the establishment of international credit facilities.

Question of Quotas

The question of quotas has been raised at this Conference. In our opinion, it is not so much a question of recognizing the expediency of this principle in general, but carrying it out satisfactorily in practice and of realizing certain premises which would render this principle acceptable to us. First of all, it is necessary for each country to know what kind of quota is going to be allotted to it. An

inadequate quota may affect the vital interests of the given country. I must repeat what has been already said by the Chairman of our delegation, Mr. Kritsman, that we are faced with the necessity of exporting in order to meet our import obligations.

Our imports are considerably in excess of half a billion dollars per annum and are increasing from year to year. Many countries importing our wheat, such, for instance, as England, Italy, and Germany, are interested in the establishment of normal conditions for our exports, since the Soviet Union has no other resources at its disposal to counterbalance its imports, such as revenue from foreign investments, invisible exports, foreign loans, etc., which other countries employ.

If the quota system should involve establishing normal prices contingent upon the financial facilities to which I have referred, the Soviet Delegation is prepared to study the question of quotas together with the representatives of other countries, including those from overseas. At the same time, the Soviet Delegation is of the opinion that the prices should be stabilized on a level that would in no way prejudice the interests of the working masses of consumers.

HARDSHIPS, THE FACT REMAINS THAT ONLY THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION WILL IT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE GRAPE GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA TO REVIVE THEIR INDUSTRY."

These are stirring words; words to stimulate a rally among any flagging spirits whose faith in co-operation is inclined to wane. These words constitute the studied opinion of Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, economist of the Food Research Institute and one of the star witnesses before the Stamp Inquiry Commission several weeks ago. There is something significant about this message from Dr. Alonzo Taylor. The significance lies in the fact that this man, who is far removed from any possibility of being labelled as an opportunist of the co-operative movement, has brought out exactly the same advice as that which our farmers are receiving from their own wheat pool leaders. Dr. Taylor says "Co-operate or Bust." He says, "along the line of competition lies no solution" of our present difficulties. After recounting the difficulties of reorganizing along co-operative lines at the present time, he says "whatever the hardships the fact remains that only through co-operative organization will it be possible," to get back to a satisfactory and sound basis of agricultural progress. If these words had come from A. J. McPhail, H. W. Wood or from C. H. Burnell, non-co-operators might find some justification for saying that these men are so deeply committed to the co-operative movement that they cannot do other than advise the farmers thus. But when the advice comes from the economic expert who appeared before the Stamp Inquiry Commission as the star witness for the Grain Trade point of view, no such objections are valid, and one is forced to the conclusion that there must be something in this gospel.

Tending Towards Co-operation

The more one reads, and the more one hears the words of the keenest economic students of the day, the more one must become convinced that the tendency of the whole commercial structure is toward co-operative effort. The open-competition school of thought has no friends nowadays other than the dwindling group of die-hards who think that *laissez-faire* is still supreme and that Adam Smith is its prophet. It is only the uninformed who still believe that the co-operative aim of the wheat pools is a small cry in the wilderness. The co-operative cry of the wheat pools is but a part of a great world-wide demand for rationalized co-operative effort; a demand which is being forwarded by the leaders of industry and commerce in every country; a demand which comes from those who guide the destinies of manufacturing, banking, shipping, mining, and distributing activities everywhere. When the farmers of Western Canada place their faith in co-operative organization they are simply taking their part in this great world-wide movement which says that the day of unrestrained individual exploitation is done and that from now henceforth men must work together, side by side, to accomplish their tasks and achieve their ends.

To those who are becoming faint-hearted in their support of the co-operative marketing movement there is little to turn to. The alternative is open competition; but those who are inclined to espouse the cause of open competition will find but small consolation in the

(Continued on page 15)

"Co-operate or Bust"

California Writer Tells of Experiences of California

(Canadian Pool Broadcast)

In the June issue of *The Country Gentleman* there is a most interesting article entitled "Co-operate or Bust." It is the story of the experiences of the California grape producers and their 1931 crop. As one reads this article he cannot but be impressed by the similarity between the disappointments of the grape producers of California and the wheat producers of Western Canada. In a general sort of way, the word "wheat" could be substituted throughout for the word "grapes" to give an approximate picture of conditions as we have had them during the past year. The problem of the California grape growers was one of surplus production, that is, surplus over and above the purchasing power of the consuming market.

The writer of the article ascribes the low price of grapes to two main factors, first, the stock market crash with its consequent crippling of purchasing power, and secondly, serious underestimating of the probable grape yield. In addition he refers to the prospect of increase of grape production in other countries, especially in Soviet Russia. He tells the story of how the Federal Farm Board instituted a relief plan for these California grape people; a plan which the writer, well known as an economist and as a student of marketing problems, supported. The plan was based primarily upon co-operative centralized marketing. Briefly, it organized the producers to withhold large quantities of raisin grapes from the market in the anticipation that an enhanced selling price for the balance would easily provide for an assessment which would take care of the acreage which produced unmarketed grapes. Practically ninety per cent of all the commercial grape production of California was signed up in

this great co-operative effort to ease the situation.

But the expectations of these co-operators were not fulfilled. "This was not the fault of the plan or of the Grape Control Board," (quoting directly from the article). "The Board followed the accepted theory, to which the writer subscribed. But the theory did not hold. . . . Now look forward. In the minds of growers, the Grape Control Board has lost prestige. The spirit of co-operation has become disorganized, discipline within the several organizations reduced, their continued participation in the plan imperilled."

"Only Through Co-operation"

Western Canadians will understand and appreciate the picture thus drawn. It is our wheat story repeated, in many respects. But, it is to the concluding words of this article particular attention is drawn. This well-known economist, well-known to the people of Winnipeg as he is to the people of California, after a careful and serious study of the whole situation, says: "Control by shippers is the only corrective; but this is not to be secured without effective co-operative action. . . . Co-operation includes co-ordination of efforts of bankers with those of growers. . . . Along the line of competition lies no solution. . . . In co-operation lies the only hope. Immediate and effective revival of co-operation is difficult, in the light of the disappointment experienced last season. It has been the misfortune of growers of grapes to learn, like the growers of wheat and cotton, that the trough of a business cycle is a most unpropitious time to reorganize the marketing of an agricultural product. BUT WHATEVER THE



Partners

THE Canadian Pacific Railway desires to pay tribute to the Pioneer Women of Canada, who, by their unflinching devotion to their men, encouraged them to endure, to win out. Bringer of all the world to her door, by train, telegraph, cable and radio service, the Canadian Pacific knows well the part the Pioneer Woman of Canada has played in its making.

Homes to be made, husbands, fathers and brothers to be heartened and strengthened, children to be reared and equipped for their struggle to maintain Canadian ideals; a whole nation to be uplifted, inspired—who but the Pioneer Women of Canada could have accomplished this work?

Behind officers, engineers, workmen and behind every man employed in this system, is and always will be the fine spirit of Canadian Womanhood.

From 567,480 telegrams from 435 offices in 1887 to 6,420,299 telegrams from 1650 offices 42 years later is the record of growth of Canadian Pacific Telegraphs between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Dominion of Canada. On December 31, 1886, the outside plant consisted of 4,525 miles of poles, 14,506 miles of wire and 50 miles of cable, most of the latter being used to connect Vancouver Island with the mainland. Extension of the lines and the provision for increased traffic was

so great that on December 31, 1930, there were 17,718 miles of poles, 172,070 miles of wire, and 324 miles of cable containing 5,505 miles of wire. Cablegrams filed in 1928 numbered 440,539 and cablegrams received were 383,797, totalling 824,336 in all for the year. The broadcast transmission system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraphs covers a network of 4,700 miles in Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World; summer cruises to Norway; a winter service to Bermuda, and a coastal service to Alaska. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1881 ★ FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY ★ 1931

Interests of the United Farm Women

Red Deer Summer Conference

Mrs. Bellamy, U.F.W.A. Director, Red Deer Constituency, writes that the Red Deer District summer conference will be held at Olds during the Farm Women's Rest Week, July 15th. Mr. Murray, Mrs. Hepburn, and Mr. Speakman, M.P., are among the speakers. In the afternoon after the joint meeting with members of the F.W.R.W. there will be an inspection of the O.S.A. grounds, after which the Olds U.F.W.A. Local will serve tea.

MATERNAL CARE

"Maternal Care" by Dr. Helen Mac-Murphy, one of the Little Blue Books Leaflet Series, can be obtained free on application to the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa. It contains report of the Special Committee on Maternal Welfare of the National Council of Women of Canada presented at the Annual Meeting, Niagara Falls, Ontario, October, 1930, by Adelaide M. Plumptre, Chairman.

Stettler U.F.W.A. Conference

Many Locals were represented at the most successful third annual U.F.W.A. Conference of the Stettler constituency held in the United Church on May 29th, while ladies from the town added to the numbers, states a report from Mrs. N. Chinn, secretary. Mrs. Zipperer, Director for Camrose, presided, and after the singing of "O Canada" the invocation was pronounced by Mrs. Richard Price.

Many ladies took part in the discussion which followed a most interesting address by Mrs. Zipperer on organization work, and many and varied suggestions were made for raising funds. Resolutions concerning municipal hospitals and municipal relief were adopted, after which a bountiful lunch was served by the ladies of the Stettler, Warden and Vimy Ridge Locals.

In the afternoon Mrs. Brooks, president of the Stettler Local, extended a kindly welcome to all present, and Mrs. Pooley of the Aunger Local replied very happily.

"The Provincial President, in her usual delightful manner, gave a splendid address on 'Our Greatest Need,' stressing the vital necessity of educating the children along co-operative lines," writes the secretary. The election of officers followed. A request from the Aunger Local to join the Conference committee was gladly accepted, and the president expressed thanks in behalf of her Local for the invitation they had received.

Rural Education was discussed in a most capable manner by Mrs. Ross, U.F.W.A. Director for Wetaskiwin, and at the close of her address a vote of appreciation was extended to the Minister of Education for his action in eliminating examinations in the grades eight and nine this year. A reading by Mr. Wood which was much enjoyed, followed; and Dr. Cooke, of the Provincial Department of Public Health, paid a tribute to the women of Alberta whom he described as

the best informed of any in Canada in matters of health.

Mrs. Meelkie favored the gathering with two songs, and Mrs. Adshead's orchestra played several selections. A vote of thanks to those who had contributed to the program of the day was passed on motion of Mrs. Price, who also expressed appreciation to the Locals for their contributions to the lunch. The Conference closed with the National Anthem.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



7202. Ladies' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. To make the Dress as pictured in the large view, requires 4 1-8 yards 35 inches wide for a 38 inch size. With long sleeves 4 3-4 yards. For contrasting material 3-4 yard cut crosswise is required. Price 15c.

7211. Girls' Dress.

Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 2 1-2 yards of 35 inch material. Sash of ribbon requires 2 1-2 yards. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Egg Salad: Boil hard 6 eggs, remove shells, and cut in half lengthwise. Remove yolks and rub them to a paste; add six sardines, and salt, pepper and lemon juice to taste; blend well, and pile on the egg whites. Serve on lettuce, with salad dressing.

Bread Pancakes: Cover stale bread with sour milk or buttermilk, and soak for one hour or more. Mash with potato masher until creamy. To 1 cup of this mixture add 1 beaten egg, a pinch of salt, and 1-2 teaspoon of soda, dissolved in a little more sour milk. Then stir in enough flour to make a thin batter, and fry on a hot griddle. Put in a hot vegetable dish as they are cooked, and keep covered until all are done.

U.F.W.A. Local Activities

"We are still carrying on in spite of drought and hard times," writes Mrs. Bertha Braden, secretary of the Carbon U.F.W.A. Local.

A good representation from Excel, Riddelvale, and Naco were present at the meeting sponsored by the Sedalia U.F.W.A. Local, which Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Banner and Mr. Cook attended. The addresses and Mr. Cook's lecture and pictures were very much appreciated, writes Mrs. M. L. Heatherington, secretary.

"We have been using all our energy to help pay for our new hall," writes Mrs. Hukill, secretary, of Roseleaf U.F.W.A., Blackfalds. "We have raffled two hooked rugs, have made a farm quilt as the grand prize for our whist drives, and are now working on articles made of flour sacks for a sale in June or July."

The Progressive U.F.W.A. Local recently finished a three-day basketry course, which the members greatly enjoyed. "The membership dues are very slow coming in this year owing to financial conditions but nevertheless we have good meetings with considerable enthusiasm," writes the secretary, Mrs. O. S. Young, when remitting dues.

Mrs. MacNaughton, Director for Vegreville constituency, visited the Lavoy U.F.W.A. Local on May 28th, and gave the members a very interesting and instructive talk. Mrs. P. E. Callahan, the secretary, writes: "Each member pays a dollar membership dues, which is supplemented with a dollar from the treasury, and thus during these hard times we are able to keep our Local up to its former strength."

The largest attendance of the year was present at the April meeting of the Windy Hill U.F.W.A. meeting. After the general business and ten minute discussion on laws for women, Mrs. Hart gave a very instructive paper on poultry raising, followed by a playette entitled, "Then and Now." "We always have good times at our monthly meetings," writes Mrs. Alice E. Hartwick, secretary.

Miss Goodall, of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, gave most interesting and profitable

demonstrations at the Beddington Hall on May 18 and 19. The demonstrations were on salads, preserving and canning, bread and rolls, with an address on Nutrition. The Balzac U.F.W.A. joined the Beddington Local and the attendance was splendid, in spite of unfavorable weather, writes Mrs. Banderob.

The roll call at the May meeting of the Dalemead U.F.W.A. Local, which was held at the home of Mrs. L. C. Hiatt, was answered by tributes to mothers, writes Mrs. S. M. Newton, secretary. It was decided to have a cemetery committee, and Mrs. Coonfer was appointed convener. Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Holmes had charge of the program, which consisted of articles on mothers. Miss Kneeshaw sang two solos, which were much enjoyed.

Co-operation was the main topic of study at the March meeting of the Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Local, which met at the home of Mrs. Kellogg, the secretary. Mrs. E. Burnette gave an interesting paper on Denmark, and Mrs. A. Redmond read one on the life of Bliss Carman, prepared by Mrs. H. Gilbert. Nearly 20 were present at the May meeting, which met at the home of Mrs. Drury. The hostess told the members many interesting facts about her homeland, England, and Mrs. Postans gave a paper on mother's day. Plans were made to encourage the Juniors in art by offering prizes for a fall display of work.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Junior Conference in Session

As we go to press the Junior Conference is in session. An account of the opening days is given elsewhere.

News of Junior Locals

At the May meeting of the Stanmore Junior Local it was decided to have a flower making bee, writes Grace Levins, newly elected secretary.

"The district of Mayerthorpe was shocked to learn of the death of Mr. Ments Olsen on May 7th," writes Charles Keeley. "He was an active member of both the U.F.A. and Wheat Pool. He leaves a widow and four daughters."

On May 9th the Live Wire Junior U.F.A. Local met at the home of Mrs. F. W. Weeks with sixteen members present. Following the business session the members spent an hour in singing and music, after which a delicious lunch was served.

Seventeen were present at the May 16th meeting of the Willow Springs Junior Local and three new members were initiated in the usual way of rolling the marble, writes Jean I. Sloan, secretary. It was decided to have a picnic and dance in July.

The May meeting of the Loughed Junior Local was held at the home of the president, Alex MacDonnell. In spite of the busy season twelve members were present and the meeting was very much enjoyed by all present.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Camrose Junior Local: President, Richard Robertson; first vice-president, Alvin Ness; second vice-president, Mary Slattery; secretary-treasurer, Patricia Slattery; convener, Mr. R. H. Elliott.

"During the last three months our organization has held several social functions. At present we are starting a tennis club in the district with many of the Juniors as active members," writes



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19

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Finest Value ever offered
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Ethel Motoalfo, secretary of the East Lethbridge Junior Local, when remitting dues.

Meetings of the Thorhild Juniors were held in May at the home of Mrs. Jennison, when it was decided to send an entry to the Handicraft Guild Competition, and at Moose Hill, where Floyd McMillan was elected delegate at the Junior Conference, states Ines B. Lewis, secretary.

Out of 31 members, 27 attended a meeting of Bon Accord Juniors on May 30th, Jean I. Sloan, secretary, reports. The letter written by James Patterson in *The U.F.A.* was read, and members of the educational committee gave interesting talks about sponges and ink.

At a recent meeting of Conrich Juniors, Jim Patterson of Balzac discussed the coming field day competition, and Mr. C. Brown, Y.M.C.A. secretary, gave a most interesting talk, after which

members of the Local rendered musical numbers, writes Jean Whittaker, secretary.

All the members and several visitors were present at the May meeting of the Flag Pole Hill Junior Local, which was held at the home of the secretary, Charlie McDermand. A debate was held, Resolved that Air Travel is superior to Land Travel, and the negative side won.

Ten delegates are attending the Junior Conference from Loyalty Junior Local. At the May 1st meeting captains were elected for the baseball, soft ball, basket ball, and football teams. A baseball tournament was held on May 29th, after which a dance and a pie social were held.

W. Wraight, assisted by Francis Leslie, Junior Director for the Acadia Constituency, organized the Avonlea Junior U.F.A. Local on May 9th. There are fifteen paid up members. The following officers were elected: President, Stanley Wraight; secretary, Esther Johnson, both of Veteran.

Thirty-two members were present at the May meeting of the Johnny Canucks Junior Local. It was decided to fix the basketball grounds, and a manager and a captain were elected for the basketball team, as well as a leader for the track events. Nancy Hay gave a very interesting and instructive paper on "Beautification of Home Grounds."

Francis Fry, President of the Junior U.F.A., gave an address at a weiner roast held by the Beavers Junior Local recently, writes Norma Alton, secretary, who states that all the members were all much interested in what he had to say, and were sorry when the address came to an end. New officers of this Local are Arnold Whitson, president; Wilson Gordon, vice-president; Norma Alton, secretary; Earl Alton, treasurer; Mrs. Violet Lawrence, supervisor; Bruce Whitson and Donald Rye, sick committee; Bessie Alton, Arnold Whitson, Wilson Gordon and Gladys Ahaldeston, program committee.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

H. S. Arkell, General Superintendent of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd., Montreal, was in the Province the week of June 8th to 13th, meeting the Pincher Creek and Southern Alberta Associations' Boards at Lethbridge on June 8th, the Western Canada Stock Growers Association at Calgary, on June 9th, and addressing a gathering at Bentley on June 11th, and one at Olds on June 12th. An account of these meetings will appear in the next issue of *The U.F.A.*

The following is the itinerary of the President of the Livestock Pool, A. B. Claypool for the next month:

All Directors are busy attending conventions in their own districts.

June 6th—Eckville, Medicine Valley Association.

June 8th—Lethbridge, Southern Alberta and Pincher Creek Associations.

June 9th—Calgary, Western Canada Stock Growers Association.

June 11th—Bentley.

June 12th—Olds.

June 16th-19th—Moose Jaw, Annual Convention.

June 24th—Coronation.

June 27th to July 4th—Peace River District.

Below are extracts from a letter from Manchester, England, dated May 18th, written by W. E. Eastwood, Manager of the Livestock Department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, in regard to a shipment of cattle sent to the Old Country by the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.:

"The cattle, as a whole, were of weights and qualities definitely suitable for our trade. The prices realized on carcasses sold on Manchester abattoirs will stand comparison with any other grade, and various enquiries have been received for further supplies."

"We would point out that the cattle did not offal quite so well as previous lots, owing to the fact that, in addition to brands, the hides were greatly damaged by warbles, thus reducing the returns to a minimum."

The Department handling the hides requested the writer to inspect one lot and the damage from warbles was greater than anything previously noted. One hide inspected contained more than one hundred warbles and when it is considered that five warbles takes a hide out of the classification 'clear' some idea may be gathered as to the loss on these hides."

Reports from the Vancouver agency are coming through in a very gratifying manner. In the first six weeks we have shipped 12 cars, some of which were sold alive and some to the dressed meat trade.

Our auditor is at the present time in Vancouver checking up the business for this first period, and while complete statements are not obtainable as yet, there is every indication that our organization is meeting with a good reception among the trade at the Coast. I am quoting in part from a letter received from the Coast this morning. This impartial and unsolicited statement gives us a great deal of encouragement:

"We may add that we are impressed by the volume of business so far obtained by Mr. Mellan in the face of exceedingly keen competition from concerns long on the ground and familiar with all the highways and by-ways of the Vancouver meat business."

Since the last issue of *The U.F.A.* the Livestock Pool has been joined with the St. Paul Association in a suit by the Banque Canadienne Nationale. The cause for dispute is an overdraft created by the St. Paul Association at the bank. After the overdraft was created, the bank started turning down producers' cheques for livestock, and the Provincial Pool guaranteed these outstanding cheques, accepting no responsibility for the overdraft already in the bank.

Publicity in the Edmonton papers would lead one to believe that the suit was primarily against the Livestock Pool. The Pool's interest in the case was to see that no Local Co-operative Shipping Association's cheques were turned down, resulting in loss of money to the producer through dealing with the Co-operative Association:

The following is an announcement from the Saskatchewan weekly market letter:

"Briefly, the Association has purchased a building in Saskatoon that is admirably suited for remodelling into a packing plant. The larger part of this building is a huge empty space that means the constructing of the necessary processing machinery inside of the structure already built. It is estimated that with the cost of the building, the necessary remodelling and installation of machinery, the total cost will be within \$75,000. In securing this building some of the costs in connection with packing plants have been eliminated. Packing plants must have satisfactory water and sewage connections. These are already available right at the building and eliminate expenditures of thousands of dollars that would have to be made had these to be carried even a comparatively short distance. There is also a spur track direct to the building, and it is situated comparatively close to the Stockyards in Saskatoon.

"Developments will go forward in respect to this at a comparatively early date. The plans as designed by a packing house expert have been approved by the Health of Animals Branch for Federal inspection, and as soon as complete arrangements for the installation of killing facilities, refrigerators, etc., have been made in the building, work will go forward.

"We are, as individuals, prone to be over-jubilant over developments or unduly pessimistic over what appear obstacles. The undertaking of this plant is a new development in our organization—another step on the part of the Co-operative Movement. It will not revolutionize the livestock industry in Western Canada. It will be a step along the course we have taken in co-operative development, and the value it is going to be to us will depend on how well we can develop our communities, into co-operative communities in all respects."

Saskatchewan is going to have a plant in operation in September. It looks as if Alberta is going to be nosed out of first place in entering the processing business.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

"CO-OPERATE OR BUST"

(Continued from page 10)

views and opinions of the world's leaders of industry and commerce and economics. The day of cut-throat competition is fast disappearing, not only in agricultural marketing, but in all the activities of men. There was a day when the popular gospel of "let things be, to work out their own destinies" was on every tongue. But that day has now passed into the pages of history books, and the remaining *laissez-faire* doctrinaires form but a small and unimportant group of reactionaries who stubbornly refuse to acknowledge the advances which have been made.

The principle of co-operative self-help is now a universally supported one. And the viewpoint of its adherents has been aptly stated by Dr. Alonzo Taylor when he says "Co-operate or Bust" and "whatever the hardships, the fact remains that only through co-operative organization will it be possible" to pull ourselves out of the rut and get back to a basis of sound progress:

Farm Board Accomplishments

The United States Federal Farm Board withdrew its financial support of wheat prices on the United States' grain exchanges with the close of the period for May deliveries. As a consequence wheat prices took a sudden and drastic slump on June 3rd, the drop being as much as 13 cents a bushel in some instances. This brings the United States' wheat markets on a world parity basis. The Federal Farm Board has declared it will not support the market for the deliveries for 1931 wheat. Harvesting has already started in Texas and new wheat is beginning to trickle onto the market.

The United States Federal Farm Board has been the object of attacks from every branch of the grain trade in that Republic. By newspaper and magazine articles and cartoons it has been held up to ridicule and obloquy. Every possible effort has been made to point out its mistakes or minimize its achievements, but in spite of all this criticism and blame the fact stands out that United States Federal Farm Board have maintained prices for wheat in the United States at a very considerably higher figure than world parity during a period of seven months. During that period more than 350,000,000 bushels of wheat have gone into domestic consumption at equal to, or higher than the stabilized price. U.S. wheat producers have been able to sell their wheat at an average price of from 20c to 30c a bushel above world level prices, which declined in Winnipeg to as low as 52½c, Buenos Aires 55½c and Liverpool 60 1-8c.

The Federal Farm Board has proven to be not only a life-saver to the grain producers of the United States but also to the banks and business interests directly dependent upon the farmers' production. During last summer and fall banks throughout the entire country had made loans based on the then prevailing prices of wheat and the maintenance of minimum prices for the seven months' period permitted the early liquidation of such loans, the debt-paying and purchasing powers of producers was tremendously increased and a brake placed upon the widening depression. Had the price continued to decline, loans would have been called, wheat would have been thrown on



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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

the market in liquidation, and grain dealers and bankers would have faced insolvency. The decline in wheat prices would have precipitated declines in all prices, the demoralization would have extended to the stock exchanges with a possibility of precipitating a panic.

In view of the splendid services rendered by the Federal Farm Board on behalf of the people of the United States it were well that many in Canada who have become inoculated with the propaganda of those opposed to the Board, should carefully reconsider their views. The Board's actions were dictated by extreme emergency and had the wheat producers in the surplus wheat areas in the United States followed the advice of

the Farm Board and drastically curtailed acreage last fall, the wheat situation would now be greatly improved. Producers, however, did not follow the admonitions given them and as a result the United States has in store huge quantities of wheat with a bumper winter crop now in the process of being harvested.

Canada's principal concern at the present time with the Farm Board's operations is in the disposal of the volume of grain obtained by the board and the process of maintaining a minimum price. Officials have stated time and again that this large holding will not be dumped on world markets but will be held until such time as world conditions rectify themselves.

try to talk good, clear, fine English (or French or Italian, etc.) since language is so amazing a power?

In the English county of Norfolk, a shaft was sunk in the chalk rock, forty feet deep, perhaps 8,000 years ago, and, in galleries cut in the chalk, men worked with stone axes, and hacked out lumps of flint, and collected the stuff with scoop-shovels made from the shoulder-blade of oxen. The flint was shaped into knives, saws, chisels, etc. With stone sticks the rough-clad farmers would break up the soil. They sowed; they waited; they reaped, with sickles edged with flint teeth, the scanty crops of corn. Some tools were of bone and horn. Vessels were moulded from clay. Very coarse cloth was woven. The stone-using folk dwelt in huts grouped as villages; perhaps built on piles over water (lake-dwellings). They changed goods in barter—tools for cloth, axes for a pig, and so on. They smiled at one another's pictures of bison or deer scratched on stone or horn. They trembled together as, in gloomy woods, they feared the grip or bite of evil spirits. The togetherness was broken when, with bows, arrows, stone axes and spears, tribe fought tribe, and yells and curses rose in battlestorm, and blood reddened the earth; and then the tribes made peace, and wild men told one another that peace was better than war.

TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

CHAPTER 5.

"HOME, SWEET HOME"

Six women, dressed in white from head to foot, watched a fire on a little altar. Two at a time watched, others taking their turn by day and by night, making sure that the fire of Vesta, the hearth-fire of the city of Rome, should never go out. Never did the citizens of Rome forget the Vesta fire. It belonged to all. It was a sign of the co-operation of Roman hearts and lives. Each "Domus" or house, or home had its little "vesta"; and all the homes had a centre in the temple of the six women. If they had known the history of man, they would have known that about 20,000 years ago man found ways of kindling fire, and that, whenever a fire was lit the men and women would seek to keep it alight with fuel, so that it might serve for warmth or cooking. Old tales told how this precious gift of fire was first brought from the skies by brave Prometheus, and given to man, and that the gods, angry at the grabbing of their precious flame-power, fixed Prometheus on a rock for thirty years, and let an eagle tear at his poor heart daily without killing him. For long ago men learned that the winning of gifts for man often meant pain and torture to the winners. As it was 20,000 years ago, so it is in 1930, when valiant fliers in the air not seldom sacrifice their lives.

The Primal Home Circle

Was the crackling fire wonderful? More wonderful was the love which moved the man and the woman to feed and cherish the children who could do no service for self or parents. This togetherness made the Family—the family that huddled about the fire in a damp, dark cave; or in a hut of mud and branches; or later in a neatly built house. Home, Domus, Domestic Hearth—place, friendly Vestal spot. Groups of families formed clans, and groups of clans formed tribes, as in the case of the Twelve Tribes of Israel, or Hebrews. And these Hebrew tribes had their Vestal sign, and their legends told how a Pillar of Fire blazed in their rear as they came out of Egyptian slavery through the Red Sea of escape to freedom, and to the Holy Land where the tribes would become a nation. But not

only did men draw together in clans and tribes. In their wilderness of caves and dens, forests and glaciers, prairies and canyons, they found four-footed friends, helpers, auxiliaries; first the dog, then the cat, horse, ass, camel, elephant, pig, ox, sheep, goat, rabbit, pigeon, fowl, duck, goose, peacock, turkey, etc., some very early, some later. Man gathered these helpers about his Domus, or Domestic centre; and so we say he "domesticated" or tamed, these wild creatures. We say today that Robert Owen and Darwin, and George Stephenson, and Marconi, and Edison and such like are great and clever men. Yes, but I declare that the men who first tamed the dog, horse and bull were, in their way, just as great and clever. Julius Caesar proudly rode a horse; and the early emigrants in Massachusetts and Canada drove their ox-teams westwards; and their thanks for the horse power were due to unknown fathers of thousands of years ago.

"Imperial Future! when in countless train These generations lead thee to thy throne, Forget not the forgotten and unknown."

Louisa Shore.

Birth of Language

Yet another wonder; call it miracle if you like. When a voice said to Roman ears: "Vesta," the Romans looked towards the fire and the loyal women, or "Domus," the Romans turned to their home; or "Pater" "Mater" the Roman children smiled at Father, at Mother. If, in 1931, a voice says to us "Maple" we glance at the tree whose colors turn so lovely in October; or "Niagara" we listen to the thunder of the waters; or "Rockies" we lift our eyes to the hills; or "stars," we gaze at the silver lamps above; or "England," we think in love of the chalk cliffs, the gardens, the abbeys, the cottages, the busy machinery, the co-operators of the Old Homeland. We, men and women, have stepped above the animals in our power of speech; and language is a marvelous link, more precious than gold, making a music of togetherness between mind and mind. And this language was born in the caves and dens of old, on the prairies and the glaciers, in the forests and the canyons. "In the beginning was the Word." Do you not think each girl, each boy, should

Ancient Men of Genius

Who first, some five thousand years ago, used the magic of fire to melt copper, or copper and tin together (bronze) for making a pin, a button, a knife? They were men of genius. Men of genius—wonder-men—created swords, shields, mirrors, and axes, of bronze. Crowds gazed in astonishment when first they saw a gold brooch, a yellow necklace of amber. And when the first iron blade glittered in the sun, the world seemed turning itself into a new world. Men wondered at the works of men; they found delight in the very idea of work, and thought of gods as workers who framed the heaven and earth, and animals, plants, and minerals, and the wonders appeared most when the togetherness was most:

Do you see what, in this tiny chapter, I have been doing? I have traced ways in which men felt their together-ness or social quality, in fire-making, home, family, clan, tribe, village, city, animal-taming, and language; and how they eagerly learned, and taught one another, the uses of stone, then bronze, then iron. Often they tore one another to pieces in the rage of war and hatred, but amid all the wars and hatred, the wonder-line—the gold line—of together-ness threaded its shining path.

(To be continued)

Troublemakers in Saskatchewan

A delegation of Saskatchewan farmers approached the Government of that Province and asked for immediate dissolution of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, prohibition of expenditure of Pool moneys in the advancement of an one hundred per cent pool, and creation of a commission to manage the Co-operative Elevator Company.

George Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Pool, stated the delegation was composed of the anti-compulsory Pool association, "the would-be destroyers of co-operation" and that the petition had less than fifty names on it.

"I have lived long enough in this country," Mr. Robertson said, "to know

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

that farmers are not likely to toss away lightly all the advantages they have fought for and secured one by one in the face of powerful and determined opposition. The strength of this opposition derives from the city of Winnipeg; it does not flourish on the Saskatchewan plains.

"The farmer's existence is now threatened" he concluded, "by forces which appear overwhelming; nevertheless I feel sure that he will stay in the fight and see it through."

Two of the leaders in the delegation asking for the dissolution of the Pool are defendants in actions for damages for breach of contract.

Stamp Commission Report

The report of the Stamp Commission was tabled in Parliament on June 4th. It indicated decision in favor of future trading on the Winnipeg grain exchange. The commission was formed to make enquiry into future trading and its effect upon producers. It reached the decision that the grain producer is benefitted by futures trading in that the system furnishes insurance for the handling of his grain by providing an ever ready and convenient means of marketing, and is of distinct advantage to the producer in the price received. The report suggested supervision of the exchange by the placing of a responsible person in a position to observe all that was going on there.

Premier Bennett, in discussing the report, said that some kind of government supervision appeared desirable. With such supervision fuller information could be obtained and more satisfactory conclusions reached as to the extent to which future trading is really essential in marketing the crop.

McPhail Comments on Stamp Report

Recommendations of the Stamp Commission on future trading, favoring futures trade, but suggesting some supervision, did not come as a surprise to the western grain pools according to a statement issued by A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

"We rather expected the report to be along the lines published," he commented. "No doubt under this grain dealers' system of trading, as long as it exists, the futures market plays an important part."

"We still believe that any system of marketing which depends for its maintenance to such a very large extent on the speculative or gambling element must fall far short of being satisfactory in its results to the producers of the commodity."

"If the recommendations in the report result in proper supervision, it will place the records and transactions of the futures market in such a position that it may be possible to make an intelligent study of the Winnipeg futures market based upon actual statistical information."

"To the extent that the commission recommends government supervision of the conduct of futures trading, the report conforms to the suggestions of Pool representatives appearing before the commission, and to that extent therefore is satisfactory to us."

Speaking further of the unsatisfactory nature of the present marketing system,

Ambassador of Canadian Commerce

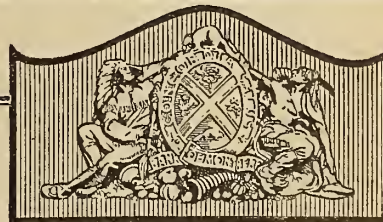


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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Mr. McPhail declared: "Speculative support when it is most needed is conspicuous by its absence, as is evidenced in very clear fashion by the events of the last eighteen months. In good times when everybody is optimistic, bullish speculation is much in evidence when it is not particularly required. On the other hand, in times of depression when bullish speculation of a supporting nature would be of great benefit, any speculation there is tends to be of a bearish nature, helping to drive prices to unduly low levels. In other words, the roaring bull becomes a feeble calf."

Changes in Spain

The newly established Spanish Republic is looking to co-operative farming to solve the problem of an effective agrarian policy. Press despatches from Madrid state that the government had adopted a program which seeks to establish co-operative farming societies to undertake cultivation of the large estates.

No land will be confiscated, it was reported, but the plan will apply to tracts of land owned at present by municipalities or the Government and to estates whose owners wish to lease their land to the co-operatives. Land will be leased by the co-operative societies from the Government. Rents will be low and modern agricultural methods will be fostered. Cultivation will be a community project.

Unemployment and the depressed condition of agriculture are reported to be the cause for the new decree.

Comment on Present Situation

"Observer" in *Alberta Farmer*.—A situation has arisen with respect to the Western Canada Wheat Pool which may easily result in complete disaster to that organization. It started with what is generally regarded as a world surplus of wheat, though that is misstatement of fact. The truth is that were world economic conditions normal today there would not be any wheat surplus for the reason that the people would have long ere this bought and used up the allegedly surplus wheat stocks. It cannot be truthfully said that there is a surplus of any marketable product of world consumption when millions of people who ordinarily use that product are unable to buy it because they lack the money to pay for it. What started this trouble over wheat as it also started similar though not so spectacular trouble over disposition of many other products, was the failure of the world's economic system to function as it should. It is not true to say that lack of buying power is responsible either. There is today throughout the world just as much money—the medium of world exchange—as there was when conditions were normal and we knew nothing of the trade depression which has the whole world in its grip today. When conditions were normal world exchange was unhampered and business was good. Today with workers everywhere just as efficient and willing as ever to produce articles for world exchange and consumers everywhere just as willing to buy them, world trade is crippled because the medium of world exchange is not circulating as it should.

But I started out to say something about the Wheat Pool and the parlous

position in which it finds itself today. As you will have noticed in the news columns of this paper there are moves being made from within the three Provincial Pools to alter the Pool's method of doing business to such an extent as will eventually bring about an almost complete abandonment of its original policy and programme. When the Pools came into being it was believed that the principles upon which it was founded as an organization were basically sound. During the first few years of its operation nothing transpired to shake that belief. Then conditions developed which roused doubts. To what extent these conditions were due to natural causes or to the planned offensives of enemies of the Pool idea, matters little at the moment. They arose and exist today, of such force and power as to threaten the Pool's continued existence. Just as, similarly, our beneficently operating economic system is being threatened by conditions which at the outset were not contemplated. I believe the principles upon which our economic system was originally based were sound and I believe the same statement applies to the Wheat Pool. That being the case it seems to me that it would be foolish to abandon either one or the other. Rather the effort should be to adjust each in such manner as would meet the needs of existing conditions while at the same time holding to the original sound basic principles upon which both were brought into being.

Heads of the three Provincial Wheat Pools and of the central selling organization are having a hard time these days figuring out ways and means to save the imposing structure built up by western wheat farmers from complete collapse. Their efforts are certainly not minimized by the stampeding disposition being shown by a certain element of the membership of the Pools. Undoubtedly the general situation at the moment is fraught with unpleasant possibilities and one cannot altogether blame timid souls for displaying a spirit of uneasiness. But there is a wide difference between a spirit of unease and a throwing up of the hands. While the former may mean nothing more than recognition of possible evil, paving the way to action which will minimize, or, possibly, altogether avoid it, the latter indicates despair, yielding to whatever may threaten and the sacrifice of every advantage thus far gained. No Pool member at this time should be guilty of the folly of rocking the boat. Without doubt heads of the Pool will always be grateful for constructive criticism or advice from members. If your criticism or advice is destructive, think twice before you offer it. And remember that your Pool organization has incurred certain liabilities which may not be lightly regarded. Banks and Governments have come to its support and you as members of the Pool are under obligation to see that these liabilities are fully met. That they can be met much more easily with the Pools operating as going concerns than with them in a bankrupt state goes with out saying.

What Would Have Happened?

During the present sittings of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa some rather interesting statements have been made about the Wheat Pool from time to time. The following is a report of an interchange

between the Premier and other members which gives an interesting sidelight on Canadian wheat marketing during the present crop year. This passage is taken from *Hansard*, April 28th:

"Mr. Bennett: . . . The banks have lent the money to the farmers, to the Pool—which was a voluntary organization created by the farmers themselves and not by the country. The banks were called upon to do one of two things: support that market by continuing to advance money; or stop doing so and let wheat drop to 40 cents.

"Mr. Young (Weyburn): Would wheat have dropped 40 cents if you had not taken the action you did?

"Mr. Bennett: I cannot say, I can only say that that is the judgment of those well able to express an opinion on the subject.

"Mr. Young: That is 40 cents more than it actually did drop.

"Mr. Bennett: No, it would have dropped to 40 cents a bushel.

"Mr. Vallance (South Battleford): It went to 41 cents to the grower at the shipping point.

"Mr. Bennett: I am not talking of that; I am talking of the market price. Let us go one step further. We did that. The Pool controlled over 50 per cent of the wheat of the country, and the support given to the Pool protected and supported the non-Pool wheat. That was well known by everybody. At a given day on the Winnipeg exchange it is a fact, known to those who take the trouble to investigate, that but for action taken by the Government the bottom would have dropped entirely out of the market."

World Wheat Survey

In the survey of the wheat situation, *Wheat Studies* issued by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, estimates the world carryover on August 1st, 1931, at 742 million bushels as compared with 698 million August 1st, 1930, and 783 million August 1st, 1929. The detail figures for 1929, 1930 and estimate for 1931 are as follows:

	1929	1930	1931
United States.....	247	275	300
Canada.....	104	112	130
Canadian in U. S.....	23	16	15
U. S. in Canada.....	2	4	2
Argentina.....	135	70	95
Australia.....	26	35	50
Afloat to Europe.....	38	39	45
United Kingdom Ports .	6	7	7
Danube basin.....	63	28	28
European importing countries.....	139	112	70
Totals.....	783	698	742

In the May publication of *Wheat Studies* the following summary of the wheat situation is given:

International wheat prices declined sharply in December, 1930, but remained strikingly stable at an extremely low level in January-March, 1931. The decline in December was occasioned largely by a shrinkage in European demand following a heavy accumulation of stocks. Although available wheat supplies in the exporting countries continued extraordinarily large in January-March and European demand remained inactive, the international market was not subjected to severe selling pressure. Ex-European countries imported relatively large quantities; exports from Russia fell off sharply; sales were not pressed from the Southern Hemisphere

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

and Canada; the price of wheat was pegged (under a valorizing rather than a stabilizing operation) by the Grain Stabilization Corporation in the United States, so that exports from the United States were strikingly small.

The outlook for developments in April-July, 1931, is full of uncertainties. Under ordinary weather conditions—which, of course, may not prevail—the Northern Hemisphere and world wheat crops of 1931 seem likely to fall below those of 1930. If so, international wheat prices may reasonably be expected to rise, the more so because European demand may become more active, while selling pressure on the international market may be no heavier than it was in January-March. The volume of international trade in April-July may exceed that of December-March; and world net exports in 1930-31 may approximate 805 million bushels. Year-end stocks in the four major exporting countries, in Europe ex-Russia, and afloat to Europe seem likely in the aggregate to exceed the heavy stocks of August 1, 1930, but to fall below those of 1929. Relatively the heaviest stocks may be held in the United States, Canada and Australia; relatively the lightest, in the European importing countries as a group.

News and Views

Profits of more than \$500,000 for 1930 are shown by the Danish Bacon Company, which is a co-operative concern handling Danish bacon on the British market. The total turnover for the company for the year was more than \$50,000,000.

The enquiry at Ottawa into the question of whether money was wrongfully withheld from the Canadian grain growers when the Government sold the crops of 1917 and 1918 appears to have shown that there was no basis for the charge.

On June 1st the Manitoba Wheat Pool changed its system of operating and members were given the choice of selling their wheat at open market prices or of pooling it. This step was taken after the delegates had decided in favor of the change.

The report of the annual meeting of the Danish Co-operative Butter Export Association revealed that the year 1930 was a record year for the organization in the export of butter. This association embraces 220 co-operative dairies in Denmark.

"Control by co-operatives is very necessary because if the control of the association were to slip to other hands, the co-operative would very likely be turned into a profit-making corporation and thereby defeat the very purpose for which the organization was founded."—Professor N. H. Comish in "Co-operative Marketing of Argicultural Products."

Montreal Star.—The tradition of agrarian bitterness against the grain trade is too deeply ingrained in the wheat growers of the West to raise the possibility of lightly abandoning the co-operative movement. The farmers are not likely to hand back to the men who they believe despoiled them for years, the hardly-won profits of their toil.

During the calendar year 1930 a total of 904,439 hogs were sold on Canadian

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stockyards, according to a statement appearing in the Eleventh Annual Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. In connection with hog grading, it is interesting to note that of the total of 904,439 hogs sold in 1930, 119,389, or 13.20 per cent, graded Select Bacon; 268,834, or 29.74 per cent graded Bacon; and 300,357, or 33.22 per cent graded butcher.

The Winnipeg correspondent of that famous British newspaper, *The Times*, has every confidence that the co-operative system of grain marketing will weather all storms. At the conclusion of a long article recounting the recent history of the pools, he says:

"The Pools, in spite of their mistakes, have done much toward improving the morale of the farmers of the prairies, and have given them a sense of solidarity which they never felt when obliged to sell their crops through the agency of private grain dealers. That sentiment is a powerful force. . . . It seems certain that in some form or another, the great co-operative system of marketing will continue to exist."

Wheat Pool Crop Report

The first Canadian Wheat Pool crop report for the season was issued on June 4th. According to this report the condition of the wheat crop of Western Canada on May 31st was 75 per cent of normal compared with 90 per cent of normal in 1930, 96 per cent of normal in 1929 and 97 per cent of normal in 1928 on the same date in each year.

A widespread drouth situation in Western Canada is indicated, the drouth area covering over 80 per cent of the wheat acreage (over 18 million acres). The report says that unless generous rains are received over a wide area during the first ten days in June a disastrous crop situation will exist. If substantial rains come there will be a general improvement, having due regard to the recuperative power of the wheat plant. It is pointed out that there is a serious lack of sub-soil moisture, particularly over a wide area centering in southern and central Saskatchewan.

Alberta Conditions

The condition of the wheat crop in Alberta as reported by 227 correspondents as of May 31st is 85 per cent of normal as compared with 91 per cent of normal at the same date in 1930, and 97 and 96 per cent of normal on the same date of 1929 and 1928 respectively. Of the 227 reports received from Alberta 135 indicated rain needed of which 108 reported rain urgently needed to prevent further damage. One hundred and four points reported damage by high winds and 84 points reported serious loss as a result. Eight points reported cut-worm damage. Eighty-two points in Alberta reported sufficient moisture for the present. Fifty-two of the 82 reporting sufficient moisture are located in the northern districts.

The average precipitation for the period from April 1st to June 2nd, 1931, shows a total of 1.31 inches as compared with 2.82 inches for the same period last year and as compared with 2.8 inches for the ten-year average, 1915-1924.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

The Federal Department of Agriculture have issued a new bulletin, "Grasshopper Control in Canada East of the Rocky Mountains," by Norman Criddle. It can be obtained on application to the Department, at Ottawa

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVES

(Continued from page 4)

we give a summary of recent announcements, and of the results of meetings which have been held since our last issue went to press.

During the months of June and July it seems probable that a substantial number of these new co-operatives will be launched, and that the task of co-ordinating their business activities through a Provincial agency will be commenced. The manager of the Coronation Constituency Co-operative Association, which has been carried on successfully for more than a year, urges, in an article published elsewhere in this issue, the early creation of such an agency. He points out that the intention of the Coronation Association has been, from the beginning, to merge its power of negotiation for the purchasing of bulk commodities in a larger, Province-wide agency, as soon as such agency can be created.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Peace River Convention June 27th

The Peace River Provincial Constituency Association will hold its first annual meeting in Grimshaw, June 27th. W. M. Bailey, M.L.A., will report on the recent session of the Legislature and A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., will speak on livestock and the new co-operative buying plan of the U. F. A.

R. H. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

Mr. Bailey's Meetings

W. M. Bailey, M.L.A., is arranging series of meetings to be held in the Peace River Provincial constituency in the near future, to be attended by Local U.F.A. officials, in the interests of co-operative purchasing, states I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for Peace River North, in a letter recently received.

Hand Hills Convention July 3rd

Hand Hills Constituency Annual Convention will be held at Hand Hills Lake clubhouse on Friday, July 3rd, commencing at 10:30 a.m. Basket picnic. Program of sports arranged for young people.

Plan to organize a constituency co-operative purchasing association will be the chief item of business. All Locals are requested to send their delegates prepared to express definite views on this subject.

C. A. Fawcett, President Coronation Purchasing Association, has been invited to address the convention.

S. R. HOOPER,
Secretary.

Vice-President's Meetings

As tentatively announced in our last issue, a number of meetings to be addressed by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, and H. B. MacLeod, Director for Macleod, were arranged for the second week in June. These are taking place as this issue goes to press, the dates being June 11th, at Cayley, June 12th at Granum and June 13th at Macleod. The arrangements were made through W. H. Shield, M.L.A., and Gordon Walker, M.L.A. A U.F.A. service, at which Mr. Priestley will be the speaker, has been arranged at Carseland for June 14th.

Other meetings to be addressed by

Mr. Priestley in the near future have been arranged as follows:

June 17th—Cardston Constituency Convention, Waterton Lakes.

June 21st—Beddington U.F.A. Sunday service, at Beddington U.F.A. hall.

June 24th—Pembina Constituency Convention, Barrhead.

June 26th—U.F.A. Rally for Youngstown district, at Hamaruka.

June 28th—Sylvan Lake U.F.A. Sunday observance, at Sylvan Lake.

July 15th—Gleichen Constituency Convention, at Strathmore.

Premier and McPherson at Viking

Premier Brownlee and the Hon. O. L. McPherson paid their first visit to Viking on Monday, June 1st, and addressed a large public gathering in the Elks Hall.

A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., in a short introductory address, extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitors and said that the people in the Northern part of the Sedgewick Constituency very much appreciated the visit of the Premier and the Minister of Public Works. Mr. McPherson outlined the policy and the activities of the Department of Public works with respect to Highway construction and said that the East and West Highways would be constructed and completed as soon as humanly possible, working from the West to the East, omitting no portion.

Mr. Brownlee gave a very effective and inspiring address. He dealt with the economic situation as it affects the Province, Canada and the world at large, analysing the causes and possible remedies for the present period of depression. He made the statement that the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces, together with all Farmers' Organizations, were unanimously of the opinion that a Wheat Board should be set up to market the 1931 crop. This would be placed before the Dominion Government and strongly advocated.

The Premier also dealt with the Debt Adjustment Bureau, Tax Consolidation and Unemployment, and in closing made a strong appeal to the people for courage, and faith in the future for better times.

The address was a masterly one and had the effect of assuring all who heard it of the ability and utter sincerity of the man placed at the head of governmental affairs in the Province of Alberta.

Western Provinces Ask Wheat Board

Governments, Farm Organizations, Pools, United—Request—Bennett Promises Conference

A conference between representatives of the Governments of the Prairie Provinces, the Farmers' Organizations and Wheat Marketing Organizations of these Provinces and the Dominion Government, will be held in Ottawa, according to word received by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., from Premier Bennett, last week. The telegram stated that Mr. Bennett was in communication with Premier Brownlee concerning details of the agenda.

Calling of a gathering of this character was urged by the U.F.A. Executive at a

meeting held in Calgary on May 30th and June 1st, when the Executive urged that the advisability of setting up a Dominion Wheat Board to handle the 1931 crop should be considered by the proposed conference, and requested President Gardiner to act in behalf of the U.F.A. in the event of the conference being held. At the same time a wire was despatched to Premier Bennett urging action in this matter.

All of the Farm Organizations and Wheat Pools and Governments of the Prairie Provinces have expressed their desire for the calling of a conference and the setting up of a Wheat Board to handle this year's crop.

Much Business Transacted

The Executive, during the course of their two days' meeting, dealt with a great volume of the Association's business. It was decided that the Association should be represented by the Vice-president, Mr. Priestley, at the Inter-provincial Traffic Conference to be held in Calgary on June 18th. Mr. Priestley attended the first Inter-provincial Traffic Conference held in Regina early in the spring, when a permanent organization representative of the Provincial Governments, Boards of Trade and Farmers' Organizations of the Prairie Provinces was brought into being, for the purpose of considering jointly the problems of transportation, and endeavoring to secure fair transportation rates for these Provinces.

The Executive endorsed a protest by the Calgary Horticultural Society against the closing down of the nurseries at Indian Head and Sutherland.

A proposal submitted by Roy Welch of Newlands Local, with reference to the adoption of a frontage tax for the upkeep of rural telephones, was submitted by letter, and it was agreed to recommend consideration of this resolution to the Central Board and the next Annual Convention.

His Setback

"Boggs has just suffered a terrible financial setback."

"How come?"

"Somebody died and left him a farm."

Above Party

"Banks are above party, as the sitter is above the seat." "Yaffle", in *The New Leader*.

A. F. Aitken Retires from U.F.A. Board

President and Executive Express
Appreciation of Long Services—
Walter Skinner Appointed

Concluding ten years' service as U.F.A. Director for Battle River, Allen F. Aitken recently tendered his resignation. Mr. Aitken, as chairman of the Alberta Oil Pool, finds it necessary to devote his time extensively to its affairs. The resignation was regretfully accepted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, who expressed their appreciation of Mr. Aitken's long and able services to the Association. President Gardiner, in a personal letter written from Ottawa, also expressed his regret, and hoped that at some future time Mr. Aitken might be in a position to resume his valuable work in the U.F.A. The Executive have appointed Walter Skinner, of Riverton, to

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fill the vacancy on the Board for the current year.

Mr. Aitken succeeded Henry E. Spencer on the Board in 1922 when Mr. Spencer resigned following his election to Parliament in 1921, and during the greater part of his period of office Mr. Aitken was a member of the Executive Committee. He has been for several years chairman of the Committee of the Central Board on Banking and Credit and for several years also he was President of the Battle River Federal Constituency Association.

Mr. Skinner is well known throughout the constituency as an indefatigable worker in the U.F.A. movement. He is president of the Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, and has shouldered the responsibility of other important offices. He has seldom missed an Annual Convention of the Association.

Locals Approve Purchasing Plans

The approval of Locals of the U.F.A. plans for the creation of district and constituency co-operative purchasing associations is expressed in letters received by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, during the past few weeks.

Unanimous endorsement of the plan was given at a recent meeting of Harvest Vale Local at Redcliffe, states R. S. Further, secretary. Partridge Hill U.F. W.A. Local have decided to do all they can to make the undertaking successful, Mrs. Arthur Krebs, secretary, writes; and Berrywater U.F.A. Local has taken similar action and is ready to join any

co-operative association organized under the scheme, states the secretary, Mrs. H. C. Douglas. Rainy Hills U.F.A. has voted in favor of the plan, Lars Bjelland, secretary, announces. Other letters have been received, indicating a general desire to make the undertaking successful.

Unbeatable Financial System

"The Unbeatable Financial System and the Way Out" was the subject of a most interesting address by Neil East at Riverton recently, writes G. T. Skinner, secretary of the U.F.A. Local. Some of the high lights of the address, he states, were as follows:

"The interests of the people and the interests of the financial system are opposed—the greater the debts the more the profits for the financial system and the worse for the people."

"It is impossible for the people as a whole to pay their interest bill in terms of money. If the people borrow a million dollars for a year, at the end of the year they could pay back the \$1,000,000, but under the Bank Act they are prevented from making anything to circulate as money; therefore they are compelled to borrow from the financial system to pay interest. The net result is a debt creating institution which in fifty years has led Canada to the verge of insolvency, and that with 'the best banking system in the world.'"

Mr. East quoted with approval a speech by President Gardiner as recorded in *Hansard* of April 20th, to the effect

that "the labor time element is the most important in the cost of producing commodities, whether they be agricultural or manufactured goods."

News of U.F.A. Locals

Twelve new members were added to De Bolt U.F.A. Local as the result of a membership drive recently. Losers in the drive were the hosts at a chicken supper, states W. Perkins, secretary.

Grande Prairie U.F.A. Local held its June meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Cooke. Resolutions were passed for presentation at the district convention concerning lowering of interest rates and salaries; the advisability of a moratorium in Alberta and preference to returned soldiers in Provincial appointments. A very instructive paper on the Russian Five Year Plan was given, and was followed by considerable discussion.

Harry Wood, secretary of Dewberry U.F.A. Local, writes that this Local "is in a very healthy condition, and the meetings this year have been well attended and interesting. At each meeting there is a question box, and after the business the questions are read and freely discussed. Samples of the questions are: What benefit would mankind derive from a universal or international language? Whom are we working for nowadays? Shouldn't wives have wages? Lunch is served as a final touch."

EDITORIAL (Continued from page 3)

\$37,827 less in income tax this year than last, and the Canadian whose income is a million will pay \$116,803 less. In its income tax features Mr. Bennett's first budget is outstandingly a budget for millionaires.

Adam Smith did not say the last word in economics, but some of the principles he laid down are as valid today as when he expounded them. One of them is that taxation should be proportionate to the taxpayer's ability to bear it. And Mr. Bennett's proposals violate, so far as the highest income tax ratings are concerned, this fundamental principle. One of the causes of the breakdown of the industrial system is the maldistribution of income. It is one of the causes of unemployment. Failing more fundamental measures, a budget which aims to improve industrial conditions must seek to lift some of the burden now bearing heavily upon several millions of the people of Canada, by super-taxation of the super-rich. Mr. Bennett has adopted the opposite policy.

BEAUHARNOIS INQUIRY

Nine members of the House of Commons, of whom Robert Gardiner, M.P., is one, the others being chosen entirely from the Conservative and Liberal ranks, have been named as a committee to investigate the Beauharnois scandals. Among the directors of this corporation are several of the most influential men in the Dominion. That is to say, they are men prominent in the financial world.

It is interesting to note at this time a certain feature of the "set-up" of the corporation. Five management shares in the corporation are held by R. O. Swezey, the president, Senator W. L. McDougald, and A. F. White, vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The holders of these management shares control the management of the corporation absolutely, for ten years, having power to displace any or all other directors at will and appoint new directors at will. The directorate also includes Aime Geoffrion, director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Corporation and twenty-three other important corporations; J. H. Gundy, president of Wood Gundy and Company, Ltd., and thirty-six other important corporations; Miller Lash, K.C., president of the Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company and director of twenty-five other big companies; G. H. Montgomery, K.C., director of fifty-eight important companies, including Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, and the British Empire Steel Corporation; Senator P. J. Paradis, director of Quebec Power Company and others; M. W. Wilson,

General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada and director of various companies.

Because Prairie Governments gave guarantees of \$25,000,000 on the security of the Wheat Pool's assets with a view to assisting the Western Farmers' Pools and the whole commercial structure of the West, in a period of difficulty, there was something of an uproar in certain political and trade quarters. But when a Canadian Government gave its sanction to the Beauharnois scheme, and thereby enriched a group of financial manipulators to the tune of more than \$100,000,000 in return for which manipulators did not pay a cent, there was not a party man in the House of Commons sufficiently concerned to raise his voice against this iniquity. It remained for the Farmer and Labor groups, this session and last, to raise the subject in the House, and press for an inquiry.

TO MAKE THE LAW ENFORCEABLE

Henry E. Spencer, M.P., has obtained first reading for a very short but very important bill. Under the Bank Act, no bank is legally entitled to charge borrowers more than 7 per cent interest; but as there is no penalty in this case for law-breaking, the law is useless. Mr. Spencer's bill would put teeth in the law. It provides "that every bank which violates the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and everyone who, being a director, manager or officer of any bank, violates the said provisions shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years."

AGAINST HUMBUG

"More than anything else I have hated the making use of either religion or racial sentiment to achieve political ends or mercantile purposes," declared Henri Bourassa, M.P., in the speech, characterised by sound sense, fine scholarship, and lofty sentiment, in which he attacked the embargo on Russian imports imposed by the present Government. The real reasons for the embargo, he stated (and we think everyone who has delved a little below the surface of things will agree) had nothing to do with religion or humanity. It was concerned rather with Senator Webster's trade in coal and Sir Herbert Holt's interest in pulpwood. When Mr. Bourassa makes statements of this character it is his habit to be sure of the facts. We refer our readers to the speech in *Hansard* of May 27th.

POULTRY

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS

are hatched in Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg. We have the latest type Smith and Petersime Mammoth Electric Incubators at each of these points.

Our supply of hatching eggs come from the best Pure Bred-to-Lay flocks in Western Canada. Our chicks from selected, culled and blood-tested hens will make more profit for you.

100 PER CENT LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	50	25
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$14.00	\$7.50	\$4.00
White Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
White Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50

The above prices are for Delivery May 10th to end of season. Book your order now for May delivery. We are gauging our sets of eggs by the orders received, so do not be disappointed this year, book your order now, for delivery when you want them.

44 page colored Poultry Catalogue FREE on request.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LTD.

Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon Regina Winnipeg
"Canada's Largest Hatcheries"

START RIGHT

You cannot expect maximum results from your poultry flock if your foundation is weak. The egg laying ability of the flock is determined by the health, vigor and productivity of the parent birds.

BUY THE BEST. BOLIVAR CHICKS are from approved, accredited, and R.O.P. Alberta flocks. All parent stock is blood tested, culled and mated by Government inspectors. This is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Send today for catalogue and price list and have your name placed on our monthly bulletin list.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS EARLY
BOLIVAR POULTRY FARMS
CALGARY

New Location:
240 Third Avenue East

Telephone:
R1718

An Actual Transaction

In a letter to the editor, John Lund writes:

Bought from retailers:
Private Company (competitive)—
10 gallons gas.....\$3.00
4 gallons oil.....6.40

Total.....\$9.40

U.F.A. Oil Pool (co-operative)—
10 gallons gas.....\$2.50
4 gallons oil.....3.80

Total.....\$6.30

Saving on oil, 49 per cent; on gas, 16½ per cent; average 33 per cent.

Saving on oil paid for 10 gallons of gas and left me 10c over. And I got far better quality of goods from the co-operative. Prices quoted above, prevail in the same town in Alberta.

How about it, Mr. Farmer, do you think you can afford to pay as high as \$3.50 for dues to the U.F.A.? Or is your pride and self-respect too great for you to belong to an organization whose work has made these savings possible for you?

JOHN A. LUND.

CALGARY EXHIBITION AND
STAMPEDE

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, to be held July 6th to 11th, will, with its 9,000 exhibits, again present a cross section of the resources of Alberta. Entries for the exhibition close on June 20th, and Stampede entries on July 2nd. In addition to the Exhibition and Stampede events, there will be seven running races daily, and entertaining and varied grand stand program, while the Cowboys' and Old Timers' ball will be held at the Palliser Hotel on Friday evening, July 10th. On the opening day the 75th birthday of Patrick Burns will be celebrated, and he will be the guest of the Stampede:

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

TERMS—Cash with order.

SWINE

REG. POLAND CHINA PIGS. R. P. ROOP, Millet, Alberta.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, Bacon type. \$3.00 with papers. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alberta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY hogs all ages. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alberta.

CARALANE REGISTERED YORKSHIRES. Choice early litters from select bacon type stock. \$10 including papers. F. Fetherstonh, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS — 4 months. With papers \$15.00. P. F. Clemens, Gem.

LIVESTOCK

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of registered Belgians. Let me know your want.

FAIR WINNERS—WHEN PREPARING YOUR livestock for competition at Fairs and Exhibitions, use Royal Castile Soap—pure and gentle. Quick lathering in hardest water. Makes coats clean and glossy. At your grocers. The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd., Winnipeg.

DOGS

PUREBRED COLLIE PUPS. FROM REG- istered dam. Males \$5.00. Females, \$2.00. F. Beugin, Donalda, Alberta.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, A 1 QUALITY AS usual. Price Lower. Inspection before acceptance. Fernie Timber Co., Fernie, B.C.

LUMBER DIRECT TO YOU FROM THE MILL. Also fire killed fuel wood. For prices write S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alberta.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- pany's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Department of Natural Resources, 905 First street east, Calgary.

FEED AND SEED

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, CER- tificate No. 70-6404, Grade 1. 18 cents a pound. G. Bowers, Airdrie.

MACHINERY

WANTED—ONE SET USED EXTENSION rims for Case 18-32 tractor. P. P. Solberg, Carolside, Alberta.

BREAD MAKING

HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER WILL MAKE good bread from inferior flour. Never spoils. Makes better Bread, Biscuits, Cakes and Doughnuts. Never bake without it. Sold at U.F.A. stores 20 cents a packet, or write C. & J. Jones Limited, Lombard Street Winnipeg.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELL- ing monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free Outfit. Write Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

TEACHERS

SCHOOL WANTED—FIRST CLASS TEACH- er. Four years' experience. Good inspector's reports. Barbara Dickinson, Wimborne, R 1615, Trochu.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BAR- risters & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

MOTHERSILL & DYDE, SOLICITORS, FOR the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Ltd. Money to loan. 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BAR- risters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

HEALTH

I CAN RESTORE YOU TO GOOD HEALTH and save you from operations. Dr. John F. Harris, Chiropractor. Pantages Building, Edmonton.

DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR 16 years treating chronic diseases, Tegler Building, Edmonton.

SUCCESSFUL NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT of Piles. Dr. E. D. Plummer, 508 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary.

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS

EYES EXAMINED, GLASSES FITTED. T. Satchwell, 9971A Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

A. MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY McLean, Sight specialists. 224 8th Avenue West, Calgary.

DENTISTS

DR. W. SCOTT HAMILTON, DENTIST. X- Ray. 318 Birks' Building, Edmonton.

DR. LEE R. DODDS DENTAL SURGEON. 408 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TRAIN FOR business. Attractive work. Good salaries. Write for "Student Self-Help Plan". Garbutt Business College, 509 8th Ave. West, Calgary. R2071.

UPHOLSTERING

MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTERFIELDS and chairs. Also draping windows is our business. Write our decorating department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave, Edmonton. (opposite Corona Hotel.)

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—VICTOR ORTHOPHONIC, CON- solette Model. Purchased 1930 for \$118.00. Will sacrifice, \$35.00. Mrs. E. Pettitt, 1405 2nd St. W. Calgary.

HIDES AND FURS

SASKATOON TANNARY, SASKATOON— Hides, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.

Announcement

To U.F.A. LOCALS, DISTRICT AND CONSTITUENCY ASSOCIATIONS AND MEMBERS

HAROLD & THOMPSON, General Sales Agents for "HOLLAND" Twine, wish to announce that by agreement with the U.F.A. Central Office they have arranged to supply HOLLAND BINDER TWINE in carload lots to branches of the U.F.A. and are prepared to extend every possible service to Alberta farmers through their Provincial, District and Local organizations.

RECIPROCITY

Of particular interest to Alberta farmers is the fact that Holland is one of the few countries in Europe, apart from Great Britain, that has not imposed an import duty on Canadian wheat. Reciprocity has always been Holland's key note. "We are buyers of Canadian grain—Canadian farmers are buyers of Holland twine".

The following statistics are quoted from "Trade of Canada", the official publication of Department of Trade and Commerce, showing Holland to be the second largest purchaser of Canadian grain for the year ending March, 1929.

United Kingdom.....	\$308,553,517	Japan.....	\$20,654,409
Netherlands (Holland).....	36,765,811	Italy.....	19,693,687
Germany.....	34,769,841	U. S. A.....	19,265,799
Belgium.....	21,766,639	China.....	17,499,315

USE THIS ORDER FORM

To U.F.A. 1931
CENTRAL OFFICE
CALGARY, Alta.

(Subject to reduction to requirements in case of Hail or poor crops).

Ship on (date).....via Rly.

To Local No.....at.....(Station)

..... Lbs. Holland "Queen City"
550 ft. Binder Twine in 5 lb. balls

..... Lbs. Holland "Queen City"
550 ft. Binder Twine in 8 lb. balls

..... Lbs. Holland "Prairie Pride"
600 ft. Binder Twine in 5 lb. balls

..... Lbs. Holland "Prairie Pride"
600 ft. Binder Twine in 8 lb. balls

(A minimum carload to make up for shipment to a station is 24,000 lbs.)

.....
Secretary or Agent, Local No.....

Why Not Buy the BEST?

HOLLAND "EXTRA PRIME" BINDER TWINE

Embodying for 1931 an entirely new and tested treatment against insects.

HOLLAND TWINE

has been used in a large way by Alberta farmers with great success and satisfaction for the past six years.

Write U.F.A. Central Office for full particulars

HAROLD & THOMPSON

REGINA, SASK.

General Sales Agents in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.